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GRAVE QUESTIONS FOR THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

WE have now had a fortnight of the PARNELL Commission, and it is perhaps time to ask how far we have got, and what is the prospect before us. Before the Commission opened it was said that the *Times* would get through their case in a fortnight. That anticipation at least has been signally falsified. It took the Attorney-General a week to open his case, and another week has been lost in skirting round the fringes of the evidence on which the *Times* relies for a conviction. At this rate, instead of the inquiry being over by Christmas, it is doubtful whether the case for the prosecution will have been concluded by that time. So far we have had only one witness worth calling a witness, and, without in any way commenting upon his evidence, no one will dispute the fact, least of all Captain O'SHEA himself, that it left the task of substantiating the accusation against Mr. PARNELL of being privy to the Phœnix Park murders, either before or after the fact, still to be undertaken. That is a poor result for a fortnight's work at the Law Courts.

We are promised, however, that something more serious will begin on Tuesday. The *Times*, it is said, will marshal for inspection before the court all the carded men, all those who have had their ears cropped, all those who have been crippled by being shot in the legs by Moonlighters, and they will all testify *in propriâ personâ* as to the reality and horror of the outrages which have accompanied agrarian agitation in Ireland. Whether in all cases they will justify the confidence which the stage manager has based upon their behaviour at rehearsal is a question upon which the confessions of a *Times* witness in the police-court yesterday suggest some suspicions. But it is now too late to draw back. The *Times* must prove its case, and it must bring forward its men. Before proving who committed the outrages it must prove that outrages were committed. It is not until afterwards that the difficulty will arise. No one disputes that there were outrages, and the proof on that point need be only formal, although of course it is natural that the *Times* should make it as scenic and sensational as possible. The controversy will begin when it is attempted to prove why these outrages were committed, and whether the accused or any of them had any direct participation in securing the committal of these crimes.

When that controversy is reached, it will begin to dawn upon the judges and the nation that what is really being tried is not the guilt or innocence of a few score Irish members, but the question who was responsible for agrarian crime in Ireland. In other words, the culprits at the bar will no longer be Mr. PARNELL and his colleagues, but the system of "felonious landlordism." The case of the *Times* is that these outrages were due to the speeches of the Land Leaguers. The rebutting case of the defendants is that the *causa causans* of the crimes was the cruelty of landlords which drove their victims to despair. They contend that so far from having incited to outrage, they can prove that they have achieved, at no small personal risk to themselves, the diversion of Irish discontent from the method of the blunderbuss to Parliamentary and constitutional activity. Here is a clear issue, and one which the judges will have to try now that they have once opened the floodgates of the controversy as to the methods of the Land League. "You accuse us," Mr. PARNELL and his colleagues reply, "of being the inciting and pro-"voking force to which these outrages are due. We can prove that "so far from this being the case, we used our influence steadily "and with a great measure of success to resist the counsels "of desperate men, and to beat down the secret conspiracies "which before our time honeycombed the soil of Ireland. In "order to prove our case we shall produce reports of our speeches "in which we vehemently denounced outrages, and we shall "describe the organization of the Land League, showing that it "involved the substitution of agitation for assassination. But "our case will not be complete unless we are allowed to prove "the existence of the unjust evictions and arbitrary oppression "produced the secret conspiracies for assassination and outrages "against which we had to struggle." Will the judges allow the production of this evidence? If they do it is the English Government of Ireland that will be at the bar. If they do not the Irish members will be prevented from tendering evidence vital to the proving of their case. Imagine a similar case. Typhoid fever breaks out in Staines, and afterwards an epidemic breaks out in London. A panic sets in, and the Jews are accused of poisoning the reservoirs. The Jews could prove that the origin of the epidemic could be easily explained by the flow of the sewage of Staines into the Thames above the intake of the water companies. No court would refuse to allow them to prove a fact so vital to their defence. Neither can we see how the Special Commission will be able to refuse to the Irish the right of proving in the witness box what was the real origin of the outrages which are now under investigation.

Another grave question which the judges will have to decide is whether if a man comes forward and swears truly in the witness-box that he was a moonlighter, and that he did on certain occasions commit outrages in direct defiance of the appeals of the Land League leaders, he will be held scot free? To give a particular instance—suppose that the man who killed Lord LEITRIM were to tender his testimony and to say on oath that he killed Lord LEITRIM because that dissolute and tyrannical nobleman had inflicted the worst outrage upon a girl whom he, the assassin, loved, would the court guarantee that no judicial proceedings should follow such open confession? Because if the judges can but convince the Irish that they can give evidence without being prosecuted on the strength of their admissions, there will be no difficulty in affording the Commission first hand evidence as to the real cause of many of the crimes now under investigation.

WHAT THE BIRMINGHAM MEETING SHOULD DECIDE.

BY THE HON. REGINALD B. BRETT.

THAT the sixth of November will witness at Birmingham a great demonstration of popular enthusiasm no one can doubt. As to whether that or the marvellous vigour of Mr. Gladstone himself is the more extraordinary phenomenon men's opinions will differ. But one fact stands out clearly, and it is this, that the opportunity for good done, or left undone, is likely to be unrivalled just at present in political life. Perhaps you will therefore permit me to draw attention beforehand to the reasons why the moment is alive with possibilities of vital importance not only to the party about to glorify its leader, but also to the nation at large. It would be invidious to lay stress upon the Nottingham gathering twelve months ago. Opinions differed then, and probably differ still, about the tactics pursued at that time, and the results to be expected from them. But it is, at any rate, certain that whereas the Liberal party was at that time not within sight of any practical triumph, now the glow of victory appears to have risen well above the political horizon. Hence the psychology of the moment. For, just as knights of old were enjoined to watch by their armour through the dark hours preceding their first battle, so it is eminently desirable that a great party on the eve of power should carefully take account of the weapons with which that power will not only be won but safeguarded. It was, for our misfortune, otherwise in 1880, and from the lack of that common agreement and prevision essential in a party anxious to govern well sprang all the errors and weaknesses in Ireland, in Africa, and in Egypt which have received the righteous condemnation of all fair-minded men. No Government ever started with more honest intentions than Mr. Gladstone's Administration of 1880. Few Governments have been composed of abler men. Few Governments have committed more grievous errors. Ignorant or malicious critics attribute their failure to the inherent wickedness of this individual or that. Venomous partisan visit the whole of the sins of his Government upon the head of Mr Gladstone himself. But those who had a chance of watching the work of that Administration, and sought to profit by the lesson, can only have arrived at one conclusion as to the cause of its misfortunes. No set of clever honest men ever intended better and acted worse. And the reason underlying their failure was this, that they never, from the commencement, were united in desiring a common object, or were of one

mind as to the principles which should have governed their conduct of public affairs.

Mr. Gladstone's Administration was blown into office by the great gust of popular passion which overturned Lord Beaconsfield. The solitary bond between its members was opposition to Lord Beaconsfield and all his works. A few weeks of office snapped it into pieces. From that moment government became one prolonged attempt to invent compromise. Mr. Forster's "Life" lets in some gleams of light upon the process. It was a pitiful affair. Undoubtedly Mr. Gladstone exhibited a patience and a desire to meet the conscientious difficulties of his colleagues which were as admirable from the point of view of humanity as they were lamentable in their results. It may be presumptuous, but there are many who hold that, whether right or wrong, good or evil, his opinions might advantageously have been given fuller and wider expression. For if we assume, for purposes of argument, that Mr. Gladstone could not act rightly, experience has shown, why it is difficult to explain, that in the conduct of public affairs it is on the whole safer that statesmen should consistently act wrong, than that they should veer daily between the adverse poles of expediency. It is not perhaps too much then to say that the safe method of ensuring misgovernment under a constitutional democracy, such as ours, is to put at the head of the executive a man of genius, one of the ablest and most conscientious of statesmen, who should select colleagues whom he is anxious to retain, all of them conscientious and able, but none of them in real agreement with each other or with him upon the principles which should guide the conduct of the Ministers, or underlie the policy of the nation either in domestic or foreign affairs. In this manner constitutional chaos is very fairly exemplified.

Is there a remedy? The case is urgent, for ere long Mr. Gladstone will be forming a fresh Administration. It is true that the conditions are not exactly similar to those of 1880. The policy of the Liberal party is not now a negative policy. There is one great measure, involving a series of measures, which a new Administration would be pledged to pass into law. That is one difference. The other is that Mr. Gladstone's choice of men of first-rate ability is limited to within a fairly manageable compass. After Sir William Harcourt and Mr. J. Morley in one House of Parliament, and Lord Rosebery in the other, there is no one—except Lord Spencer—whose opinion is of any weight whatever. That simplifies the future. At the same time, other questions of policy must inevitably arise outside the circle of Ireland. A Conservative Opposition may be trusted to ensure that they do. In domestic affairs—and especially in foreign affairs—ample room is left for possible difference of opinion, and for the only too probable recourse to fatal compromise.

Is it then an unreasonable demand to make upon the candour of our party leaders, that they should endeavour to arrive beforehand, in hearing of the party, at the principles upon which political questions outside Ireland will roughly be settled by a future Liberal Government? To take the party into their confidence is the surest method of obtaining, first, substantial agreement among themselves; and, secondly, that degree of public support which is essential to the strength of any Government. Let sleeping dogs lie, was a favourite aphorism of one of Mr. Gladstone's former colleagues. By all means, if you can ensure against their wakening. Otherwise timidity, and not prudence, has prompted the rule of conduct. Socialism in all its various forms and foreign policy for an Empire like ours are dogs that cannot be relied upon to slumber long. It is natural and proper that Ireland should be the first subject for discussion at Birmingham, as it holds, and must hold, the first place in all men's thoughts. But if the delegates separate without arriving at a clear understanding with their leaders upon the principles which will guide them in dealing with social and Imperial questions beyond the Irish sphere they will commit one of those unpardonable follies which deserve and certainly will meet with retribution.

IN THE LAND OF THE SPRING FLOWER.

THE HOME OF THE MEN OF HAARLEM.

AN hour by rail from Rotterdam and twenty minutes from Amsterdam lies Haarlem, historically famous for having staunchly stood the siege of 1572, but world-famed also as being the centre of the bulb industry, and, from the bulb-growers' point of view, the centre of the universe. The town is not unlike the old town of Caen, in Normandy, though St. Pierre, with its slim spire, its wonderful gargoyles, and its marvellous other decorations, is very superior to the Haarlem Cathedral, and the surroundings of the Dutch town are infinitely more interesting than those of Caen, notwithstanding its beautiful abbeys and its reminiscences of the time of the great Conqueror. For Haarlem and the district around it tell not of the deeds of one man who helped to swell the ranks of the heroes of his time, but every footstep here tells of the infinite patience and perseverance of a whole people, wrestling with adverse nature, and overcoming what seemed for a long time insuperable difficulties by dint of the dogged perseverance which is one of the prime virtues of the good-natured, stolid Dutchman. Over 2,000 dealers in and cultivators of bulbous plants have joined the "Algemeene Vereeniging voor Bloembollencultuur" (the General Association for the Culture of Bulbous Plants), and there are a number of other firms who have not joined the association. Nearly all these have their tracts of land in and around Haarlem. Go where you will towards the borders of the town and beyond them, and everywhere along the road you look through rows of windows into the large rooms filled with innumerable bulbs spread out on shelf above shelf, up to the very ceiling. All round the four walls the deal shelves run, and the whole centre is taken up by them, so that only a narrow passage is left through which easy access can be had to every partition. The warehouses are often two or three storeys high, and filled in every part with bulbs, except where the packing of the bulbs is done in one part of the buildings, or where in a separate shed a joiner is all the year round employed in making strong deal boxes of various sizes in which the bulbs are exported all over the world.

THE HISTORY OF THE HYACINTH.

One of the most interesting of the various places of which, accompanied by the heads of the firm, I have made the round during my stay at Haarlem, is that of Messrs. Ant. Roozen and Son, at Overveen, one of the pretty suburbs of Haarlem. On all sides of the stores vast tracts of sandy soil stretch away to where the high dunes form a picturesque background to the scene. The view of the gardens is broken by green hedges planted at intervals of half an acre to protect the sandy beds from being literally blown away by the wind.

Who knows not the wonderful history of these gardens, of which every inch has been wrestled with infinite patience and ceaseless industry from a climate which, barring the Eastern sun, presented almost all the disadvantages of the Great Sahara? For long centuries the wind blowing inland from the North Sea had carried clouds of sand on its strong wings, which covered the soil several feet deep with a grey, heavy coat, in which no living thing could live or thrive. But undaunted by any difficulties the Dutchman began to turn the dead soil to his use; he dug and manured and improved till in time he obtained a soil which was perfect for the growth of bulbous plants. Then he began to cultivate and to propagate, and before long the flat, bare country, where nothing had grown before, burst every spring into a blaze of flowers unrivalled anywhere, and clouds of sweet incense from unnumbered blossoms were heavy in the air. Lovers of flowers began to turn their eyes towards Holland, and soon a great mania for bulbous plants, known as the tulipomania, commenced, reaching its climax during the first half of the eighteenth century. The mania, like all other manias, did not last long, but the district remained famous, and is to this day the chief bulb-growing district of the world, whence the markets of Europe and America are supplied with bulbous plants. More than one-half of all the bulbs grown in Holland go at present to England; France, Germany, Russia, Sweden, and to some extent the South of Europe, dividing the rest. America has for the last few years joined the ranks of the lovers of bulbous plants, and at present the tulipomania of former years seems to have been revived on a small scale in America, while in the other countries the hyacinth, crocus, and various kinds of narcissi are still the favourites. In the opinion of Messrs. Van Velsen Brothers, another well-known Haarlem firm, yellow and white flowers are the favourites in England, while Germany patronizes dark red, pink, and white blossoms, but of whatever colour they may be all hyacinths are much patronized, and since 1880 the trade, which had been low for many years, has steadily increased year after year. Thus an annual trade with England to the value of £10,000 and more is done by many firms. It is difficult to mention the exact number of varieties in which the different bulbous plants may be obtained, but tulips, gladioli, and hyacinths are cultivated in over 1,000 varieties each, and there are some hundreds of different crocus, narcissi, anemones, and all the other bulbous plants, less familiar than the favourite spring flowers, and some of them far more expensive, as, for instance, the choicest of the Amaryllis, which are sold at over £20 the single bulb. This, however, is quite a fancy price, and on the whole the prices for bulbs are at present lower than they have ever been before. Certain kinds of hyacinths are offered at 2*d.* the bulb, and snowdrops, crocus, and narcissi go down to a penny or even a halfpenny the root.

THE BIRTH OF THE BABY BULB.

The soil has long ago been reclaimed by the diligent Dutchman, but his virtue of patience and perseverance is still tried year after year, for bulb-growing is one of those industries the results of which appear only after many days. It was during a pleasant ramble through his extensive grounds that a grower told me the tale of the bulb, stopping every now and then to watch a batch of workmen manuring, digging trenches, or planting rows of bulbs of various kinds and sizes.

Few people in England in whose gardens the hyacinth blooms every spring are aware of the fact that when the bulb comes into the market it is from five to six years old. But so it is, and the year of its perfection is also the year of the death of the bulb. The way the hyacinth is propagated is as follows: When the full-grown bulbs are taken out of the ground in June or July, they are cleaned, sorted, and put on the shelf in hundreds of thousands. From among them such bulbs are selected for propagation as are least perfect in shape. After they are dry and their small roots decayed, they are collected, and their lower surface is either divided into six parts by three deep cross-cuts, or it is cut entirely off and slightly scooped out with a sharp knife. When autumn comes the bulbs are put into the ground, the cut end downwards, and at the end of the next season from forty to fifty tiny bulbs have grown to the roots with the cross-cuts, while up to a hundred still smaller ones nestle in the hollow of the bulb which was scooped out. If quantity only is aimed at, the process of scooping is preferable; if size, that of cutting, since where the number of young bulbs is smaller their size is somewhat larger, and they require a year less than the smaller ones for their full development. The next autumn the baby bulbs, which have been carefully taken out of their nests, are sown in rows across the long narrow garden beds; in spring a few tiny leaves shoot up, and three or four little bell-shaped flowers appear; when harvest-time comes they are again taken out and shelved, to be planted once more in September or October. This time, however, the bulb is larger, and each is planted separately. The year after it has again increased in size, and is planted at a greater distance from its next-door neighbours, till when it is for the last time put into the ground, being now almost full-grown, it has from six to seven inches of ground to spread its leaves. If new varieties are to be obtained they are grown from the seeds, but this is at present very rarely done,

because there are plenty of varieties to satisfy everybody, and because life is too short to be devoted to the growing of new varieties, which at the best could differ but slightly from the thousands already in existence, since it takes almost a lifetime to perfect a single new variety. With tulips and some other bulbs the process of propagation is less tedious, the perfect bulb being obtained after two or three years, and other bulbs again, such as crocus, narcissi, lilies, &c., propagate themselves.

"WORK, WORK, FROM MORNING TILL NIGHT."

All the year round the bulb-grower finds work to do, for no sooner is the harvest housed in June or July than the work of cleaning, sorting, and storing begins, and at the end of August not a mail comes from the United Kingdom which does not bring orders for selections of bulbs varying in price from 4*s.* upward to £20 and more, for the retail trade in England, while some of the Dutch growers, who supply the wholesale trade only, receive much larger orders. As far as an average can be struck in such a matter, the Dutchman reckons that the average Englishman stocks his garden with bulbous plants to the value of from £3 to £4, and, curiously enough, the Londoner is a better customer than the Briton from any part of the provinces. While yet the latest orders are being attended to, another part of the yearly work begins, and the beds, on which the workmen have been allowed to grow their vegetables from July to November, must be prepared for next year's crop. Unless a double quantity of manure is put into the ground, bulbs are never put into the same soil for two succeeding seasons. One year bulbs, the next year vegetables, is the rule, and in the gardens of a large number of growers alternate plots of ground are always planted with vegetables for home consumption, the workmen of the firm receiving a liberal share of them gratuitously. When all the bulbs are in the ground, the cold begins to set in, and the beds must be covered with a thick layer of reed or straw, which forms a large item in the bulb-grower's annual expenditure. Indoors the work is also going on. Bulbs which cannot stand frost are removed to heated rooms; a constant supervision of the entire stock has to be kept in order to keep the bulbs from mildewing or decaying; sorting, selecting, and packing is still going on; and in one case at least the heads of the firm put the quieter time in winter to capital use, Mr. Ant. Roozen having of late devoted his leisure time to the compilation of an excellent little book entitled "Notes of the Cultivation of Dutch and Cape Bulbs, Tubers, Roots, and Plants," which, besides giving all the chief characteristics of almost every flowering garden plant, together with its botanical and English name, and the manner of its cultivation, contains some good advice as to the most efficacious means for destroying the insects and parasites preying upon all bulbous and other plants and flowers.

A KINGDOM FULL OF FLOWERS.

As soon as the first breath of spring is in the air the work in the gardens begins anew, the weeding especially taking up an enormous amount of time. About Easter a great transformation scene takes place. Millions of millions of blossoms burst into bloom, and the sight of the flat country covered for miles and miles with one great mass of delicate bloom, as with a Royal robe, and scenting the air of a whole kingdom with their sweet perfume, is unlike any other sight in this nether world. But the bloom-time passes, the blossoms die, after having "spent their sweetness on the desert air," and no one save a handful of natives and a rare traveller in Holland knows even of their existence. "Why do you not pick them and sell them in the towns?" I asked a grower, after having listened to his enthusiastic account of the beauty of the gardens at Easter-tide; "or why not export them—say, to us in London—where what here is wasted would delight many an eye and heart hungering for any sign of spring from the far-away country?"—"We have tried that, and some years ago we exported enormous quantities of hyacinth and other blossoms to England. But we found that we were injuring our own trade, since the English, who could obtain a large bunch of blossoms for a penny, preferred naturally to have a fresh and plentiful supply of flowers whenever they required them, to having a few plants costing at least twice the money, and lasting only for a very short time. Thus, as the trade in blossoms increased, that in bulbs decreased, and this was decidedly not what we wanted. So we gave it up." "But what do you do with all the wealth of flowers?"—"They are left to fade and die, or they are either cut off and thrown away, or used for making manure. Yes, you may well look disgusted; I admit it is a pity, but we have to look at the flowers from the business point of view, and, after all, we have the sight of their full beauty at Easter-tide. Come again and visit us in spring, and you will think better of our bulb garden." "But I think well of both even now; for more pleasant and obliging guides than the Dutch bulb-growers have been I have never had, and your gay gardens with the dunes behind them, the glorious blue sky above, and the magnificent wreath of great trees in their crimson and golden autumn garbs have been a pleasant and interesting sight."

"MEMOIR OF PRINCIPAL TULLOCH."*

MRS. OLIPHANT has performed a labour of love in giving to the numerous admirers of Principal Tulloch this vivid and faithful picture of her old friend. His biography could not have been entrusted to a more capable pen. No man in Scotland enjoyed more universal popularity than the late Principal of St. Mary's College. His handsome face, fine presence, and genial courtesy of manner won the admiration of all with whom he came in contact. In the pleasant little academic coterie of St. Andrews he reigned supreme. As his friend Mr. John Skelton remarks, a devout and tolerant ecclesiastic, across the Border at least, is a *rara avis*. Principal Tulloch was endowed with a broad-minded moderation of judgment and a quite exceptional gift of human sympathy. What nascent toleration there may be in the Scottish Church must in great measure be traced to his personal influence, to the "sweetness and light" which is diffused throughout his writings, and to his liberal attitude on all points of religious discussion, as on the occasion of his energetic support of Dr. MacLeod on the "Sabbath Observance" question. And Dr. Tulloch, who in his early days was regarded with ecclesiastic distrust as a Radical, and possibly a heretic, lived to see himself Moderator of the Scottish Assembly, and recognized as the main pillar of his Church. Unfortunately, as old age and ill-health crept upon him, the Principal's Liberalism failed to keep pace with the times; he had an intense horror of Disestablishment; it became almost an *idée fixe* with him that Mr. Gladstone would carry Disestablishment on the first opportunity, and this needless fear discoloured all his political views. But all these latter years of his life, which in every other respect was a singularly happy and successful one, were darkened by the shadow of a mysterious mental disease. There is no doubt that it must have originated in overstrain of the brain power, the Principal himself speaking of it as "positive brain suffering." For months at a time he was incapable of any work; his nervous system was hopelessly deranged, and he became a prey to the most morbid self-condemnation and exaggerated fancies. Nothing could be more tragic than his despair at seeing himself thus cut down in the midst of his strength. To this same unseen cause may be traced the occasional outbursts of impatience, and his over-sensitiveness to criticism, which at times seemed to mar his habitual sweetness of disposition. Those who only knew Principal Tulloch in his later years never saw him at his best.

The bare outline of Tulloch's career can be given in a few words Himself the son of a minister, he was called to the ministry at the age of twenty-one, within a few months of the "disruption;" and, after some years of parish work, was appointed at the early age of thirty-one to the post of Principal of St. Mary's College, in 1854. Here he remained until his death, in a post of honour and influence, but of small pecuniary profit—£500 a year and a house being the whole stipend. The following thirty years were absorbed in preaching and lecturing, in fruitless attempts to urge successive Scottish University Bills on an apathetic English House of Commons, in attendance at the General Assemblies, and in literary and journalistic work. His small income and his extensive family combined obliged him to give up much time to magazine work which should have been devoted to more serious writing. Profound scholarship was not, however, his strong point, as he himself admitted in all humility. "More and more I feel the need of adhering to my plan of five years' close study," he writes to his wife from a summer retreat at Tübingen, an intention which his public position rendered it impossible for him to carry out. In every Church or educational movement he was certain to be in the forefront of the discussion. As Education Commissioner under the Act of 1872 he was indefatigable in the work of reorganizing primary education in Scotland, and in later years he devoted all his energies to stirring up his countrymen on the Disestablishment question, by the creation of a "Church Defence Association."

Turning to less serious topics, the general reader will welcome the pleasant little glimpses given of his intercourse with the Queen. In his chatty letters to his wife he gives all the little details of his yearly visits to Balmoral with charming simplicity, and if everything in the picture is a little bit "couleur de rose" it must be remembered that the accounts were all written for the amusement of the loving and delicate wife at home. Thus he tells her that, owing to the cold, the Princesses all dine in Shetland shawls over their evening frocks, and describes Sir George Grey "playfully putting a log of wood on the fire, and then making off to the other end of the room, in case the Queen should think it was he who did it." On this same occasion he records the fact that haggis was served at the Royal table, "and the Queen kept bantering Princess Helena because she didn't wish to have any." That her Majesty entertained the very highest regard and respect for her chaplain is proved by the letters of sympathy she wrote to his widow and son on his death. From the present volume we learn that the Queen enjoyed many theological discussions with him. She expressed her displeasure to him at Mr. Gladstone's opposition to the Church Patronage Bill (1874). "He might so easily have stayed away," her Majesty said. On another occasion: "The Queen spoke of the sermon I had preached—liked it! thought it very important people should not forget either the intellectual side or the rituals of religion; but religious people are so wrong-headed the Queen said. They either abuse inquiry and fall into infidelity or go off into Romanism." And here is a note which will rejoice the heart of the anti-vivisectionist:—"The Queen then talked very warmly of vivisection, about which she is greatly excited. It made her wild, she said, to think of the cruelties practised towards poor animals, and she ridiculed the idea of comparing it to sport. You do not keep the poor wounded creatures and torture them, her Majesty said."

"I ought to preach about it," concludes the Principal, his sympathetic soul evidently stirred by the enthusiasm of his Sovereign.

* "Memoir of Principal Tulloch." By Mrs. Oliphant. (W. Blackwood and Son.)

DEATH OF GENERAL PRJEVALSKY.

A telegram from Vernoje to St. Petersburg announces the death of the famous Russian explorer, General Prjevalsky. He started from St. Petersburg on August 31 last on an exploring expedition, of which Lhassa, in Tibet, was the destination, and when last heard of, on October 18, he was on the road from Tashkend to Vernoie, where he intended to equip his party.

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

Sir M. E. Grant Duff has kept silence so long that it is almost as if a voice was heard from the tomb when we hear another Elgin address, for so it may be termed, although it was actually delivered in Banff. But whether, after being silent so long, it was worth his while to break the spell in order to prescribe the Steam Roller policy for Ireland is a matter on which the speaker ten years hence will probably agree with us. He said :—

Parliament might, if it pleased, add the loyal and Protestant North for electoral purposes to Scotland, of which it is virtually even now a part, and put the rest of the country for a long time under a calm, just, personal government, which should leave to all good subjects every right and liberty which they now have, save the right of trying always unsuccessfully to return to the House of Commons a member with whose opinions they agree ; but which would crush out all agrarian crime, all seditious speaking, writing, and acting, with the gentle resistlessness of a steam roller.

"The gentle resistlessness of a steam roller" is good. The gentleness of a steam roller is quite on a par with the justice of a Unionist Government.

The Conference of Conservative Associations seem to have had a very merry time of it yesterday, but this morning they will be reflecting somewhat sadly, we fear, on the truth of the old adage that he laughs best who laughs last. The cause of the Tory rejoicing yesterday was the result of the municipal elections, about which Mr. Balfour committed himself as follows :—

I think we have every reason to congratulate ourselves upon the way we are making in the country. (Hear, hear.) Considering that, whether for good or for ill, municipal elections in all our great towns are now conducted on strictly party lines, I think it is a most encouraging and reassuring sign of the movement of popular feeling at the present moment. (Loud cheers.)

Even on yesterday's returns—showing a Tory gain of seven seats—this was a somewhat sanguine conclusion. But now this morning it appears that on the completed returns the tables have been entirely turned, and that the real results stand as follows :—

Liberal gains	69
Tory gains	54
Net Liberal gain	15

Are the Tories really content to consider a loss of fifteen seats "a most encouraging and reassuring sign of the movement of popular feeling at the present moment"? If so, they have hearts more attuned to resignation than we imagined.

The news of Stanley this morning is both good and bad. It is all to the good to know that up to last November, at any rate, he was alive and well. But it is not good to find that he expected to be at Wadelai by last January, for it is known that he was not there even by the beginning of the following April. But this, though bad so far as it goes, is not very bad ; for the theory of those who still believe Stanley to be safe is that he subsequently diverted his course from Wadelai.

We are glad to see that the crowd which demonstrated in favour of King Milan at Belgrade on Monday afterwards smashed the windows of the Austro-Hungarian Embassy. Not of course that we commend window smashing. But it is well that the Austrian Government should see in what detestation it is held in Servia, that even the canaille that is base enough to cheer the wretched Milan has still enough national spirit left to abhor the Power which has practically engulfed their country.

Sir Charles Warren has proved too much even for the *Saturday*, which tells him to-day that he has made a "distinct mistake" in writing the article in *Murray*, in which he sounds his own praises so lustily. But Sir Charles, no doubt, has a good reply to his critics. If he does not praise himself no one else will, and so what has a poor man to do? All his trumpeters have been done to death by his own hands, and he has gallantly undertaken the discharge of all their duties. Equally cruel is the reminder that he is all wrong about the London mob, "which is and long has been incomparably better tempered and less pugnacious than the mobs of Glasgow, Nottingham, and Bristol." But if this be so, what becomes of the whole of Sir Charles Warren's apologia, which from first to last is based upon the theory that the London mob was so frightful a menace to London that his action in Trafalgar-square was necessary to save the metropolis from ruin?

The matter-of-fact police reports of the proceedings at Bow-street, arising from the brawl between *Times* witnesses — which the *Times* delicately heads "Shooting Affray in the Strand"—read like a page of Charles Lever. To begin with, that typical Irishman Paddy Lane, in excusing himself for making a "bob" to avoid his fellow witness's pistol-shot, made perhaps the champion authentic "bull" on record. "Faith," quoth he, "it's better to be a coward for five minutes than to be dead all the rest of your lifetime!" Then his account of how he and his various friends have been blarneying poor Mr. Soames, of how the *Times* people are faking up their case, and how he himself was intending when he got into the box to surprise the Attorney-General with quite the opposite story, all reads like an extravaganza. Without any wish to comment in any way on the proceedings at the Probate Court, it is impossible not to remark that his way of turning round to bless when put in the box for the purpose of cursing seems not quite unique among *Times* witnesses.

"Of foreign affairs I say nothing," remarked Mr. Balfour at Wolverhampton yesterday, "because even those who are most opposed to Lord Salisbury's Government have not ventured to lift their voice against his administration of the Foreign Office." This is what comes of Mr. Balfour's bad habit of not reading his newspapers. If he did, he would know that "Lord Salisbury's administration of the Foreign Office" has lately been the subject of very loud protest indeed. Indeed, with regard to his treatment of the African question, it would be truer to say that very few even of "those who are most friendly to Lord Salisbury's Government have ventured to lift their voice" in its favour.

The *Saturday Review*, although it welcomes Mr. Frederick Greenwood's "re-entrance into publicism"—what a phrase for the publication of a letter in the *Times*—devotes its first article to a vehement condemnation of his opinions concerning our duty *vis-à-vis* Germany in East Africa. That is only an additional illustration of the improvement that would be effected if the editorship of the *Saturday* were to be offered to Mr. Greenwood. The present editor seems to have a visionary notion that if we undertake to fight Germany's battle in Zanzibar, Germany will fight ours somewhere else, possibly against Russia. But surely Prince Bismarck is not the man to give us so large a mackerel in Europe in exchange for so diminutive a sprat in East Africa.

The Junior Carlton Club seems to have narrowly escaped a fearful catastrophe. So, at least, we infer from the *Daily News* report of a police-court case published this morning. "Robinson, the porter of the club, said that shortly after five o'clock on Thursday evening a stone was thrown through one of the windows of the club. Its dimensions were 5 ft. by 2 ft., and the damage done amounted to £3." But the Cyclopean offender—the modern Polyphemus who hurled the rock—was not content with her Pall-mall exploits. She must needs have a "shy" at the magistrate before whom she was brought at Marlborough-street. Luckily, Mr. Newton "ducked," and escaped facial contusion from a flying spirit bottle.

The police report is curiously reminiscent of the well-known "Apologue of the Forgetful Clergyman." A reverend gentleman was sent by his wife to a neighbouring town to purchase some things for Christmas Among the articles required was an illuminated text for the decoration of the church—of which, unfortunately, he forgot both the subject and the size. So he telegraphed to his wife for further instructions; and, to his great amazement, received the following reply: "Unto us a child is born—two feet wide and five feet long."

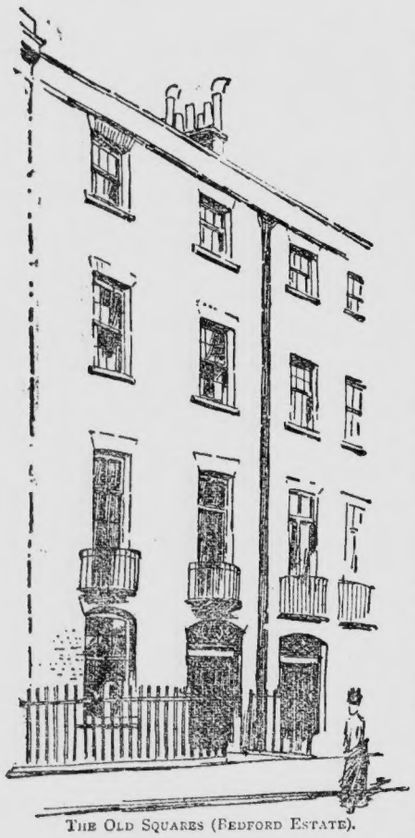
The failure of the Thames Conservancy to compel the Staines local board to abstain from emptying their sewage into the water which London has to drink may perhaps create some slight interest in the election for the London County Council. That body is not entrusted with the regulation of the water supply, but it ought to give voice to opinions of Londoners on that and all other vital questions. An outbreak of typhoid fever in Staines might, according to Sir Francis Bolton, have the most serious consequences for the consumers, who pay water rate in order to be supplied with drinking water, and who would in that case be supplied instead with diluted poison.

Mr. Balfour and Mr. Goschen, before they next go a-stumping on behalf of the Irish landlords, would do well to study the last rule which the Land Commissioners have found it necessary to frame. Here is the statement :—

In Dublin, yesterday afternoon, Mr. Commissioner Lynch stated that, arising out of the conduct of some Irish landowners. the Commissioners were compelled to draft a new rule dealing with arrears that might have occurred while negotiations as to purchase were pending. In one case they found that the landlord had taken proceedings to recover a year and a half's arrears of rent after an agreement for the sale of the estate. In another they discovered that negotiations regarding a sale were delayed so that decrees might be obtained for arrears of rent. If such proceedings were allowed it would militate against the security for the loan advanced by the State.

The Irish tenant, said Mr. Balfour yesterday, "is not merely protected from the arbitrary action of his landlord; but also from the rapacity of the landlord." But the rapacity of the landlord has a way, it would seem, of running ahead of the protection of the law.

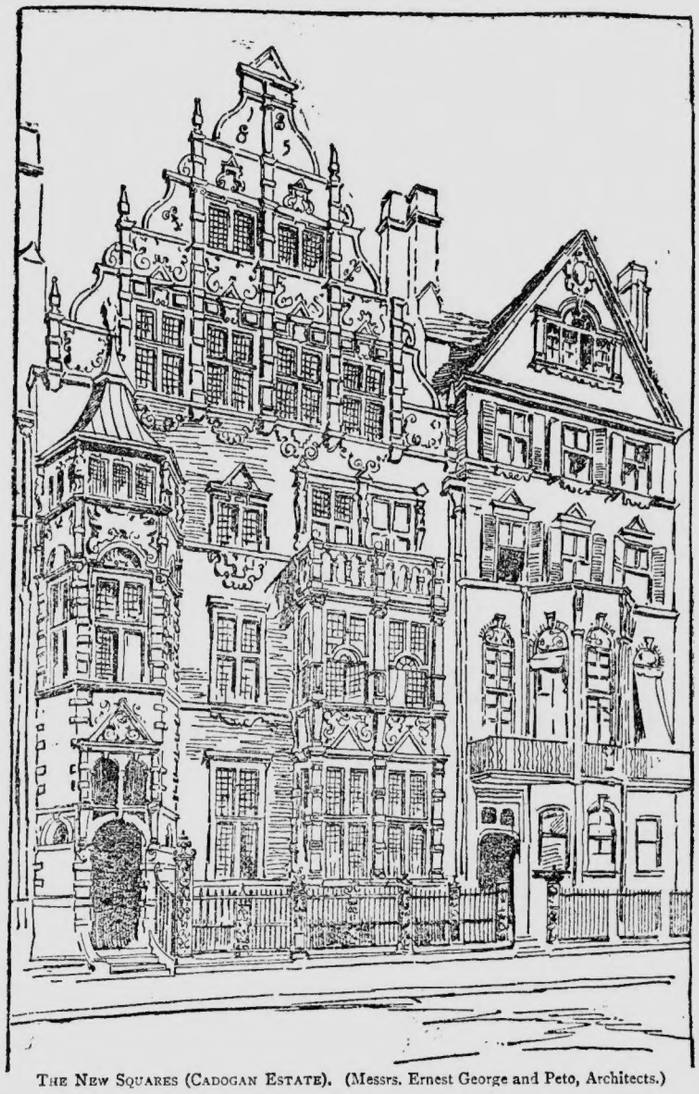
OLD AND NEW LONDON.—II.



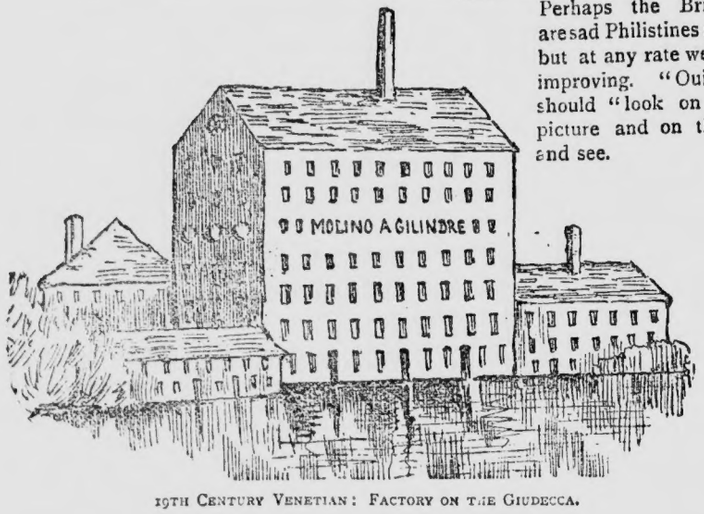
THE OLD SQUARES (FEDFORD ESTATE).

THE difference between the New and the Old London is even more striking in the squares than in the streets. And the contrast can in this case be shown with precise exactness. A hundred years ago, the then Duke of Bedford made a great clearance, and the builders to whom he let his estate covered it with the residential quarter of Bloomsbury. To-day the same process is going on with Earl Cadogan's estate in Chelsea. Chelsea is ofcourse more aristocratic to-day than Bloomsbury. But a hundred years ago Bloomsbury was fashionable too. The houses in Russell and Bedford and Tavistock squares were built for the same class of tenants—the successful barristers, and other well-to-do professional men—as will now occupy the palaces of Chelsea. The circumstances of the two cases are therefore exactly parallel; and a comparison between the new and the old style of "square" architecture is absolutely fair. Here, then, on the left, is a sample of "the long unlovely" rows of houses which the great landlords built for us a hundred years ago; and here on the right, a specimen of the houses—each different, but each imposing—which they build for us to-day.

Perhaps the Britons aresad Philistines still; but at any rate we are improving. "Ouida" should "look on this picture and on this," and see.

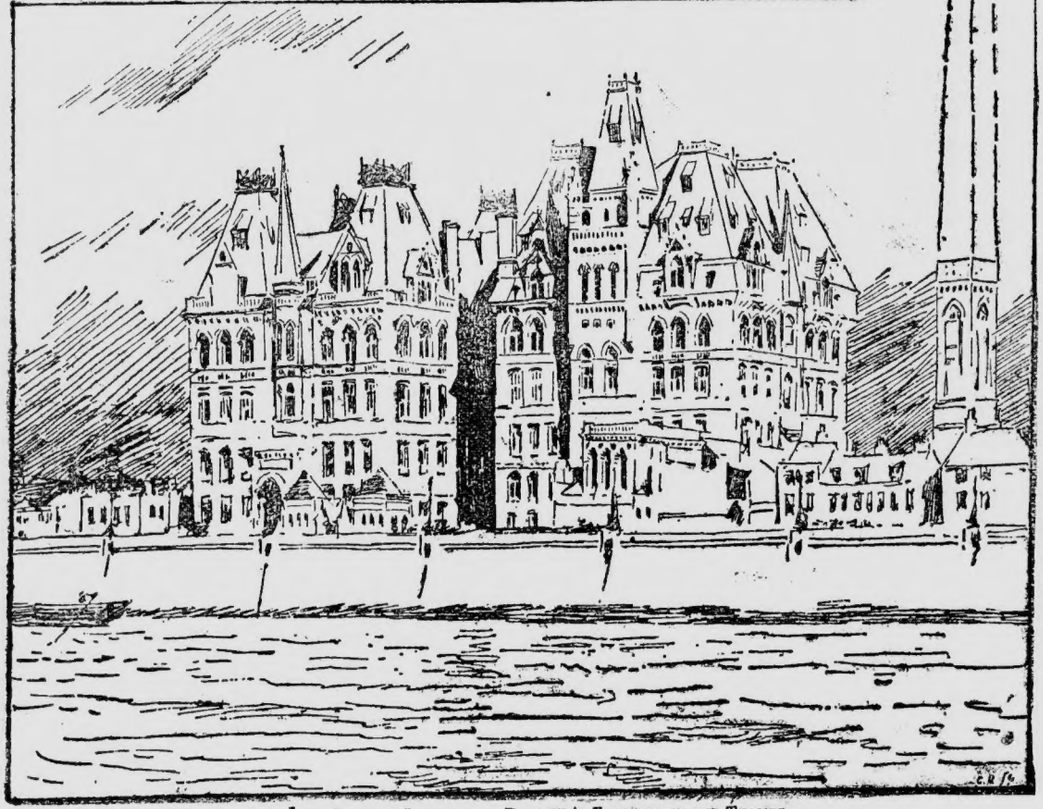


THE NEW SQUARES (CADOGAN ESTATE). (Messrs. Ernest George and Peto, Architects.)



19TH CENTURY VENETIAN: FACTORY ON THE GIUDECCA.

And having done so, she might go on, as a lover of Venice, to consider our next and last set of contrasts. The "Philistine" movement is generally supposed to have its headquarters in London; and it is from London that the latter-day "Vandals" are supposed to have settled. This is a delusion. "Ugly London" has long ago revolted against the Philistines; and if there are "Vandals" of English origin they have in these days to migrate to other cities in search of spoil. Just as there has been a great awakening of recent years to the necessity of preserving open spaces and of resisting encroachments thereon, so also there has been a renaissance in favour of decent and even beautiful architecture. The reality of the renaissance is the more certain, and even the more satisfactory, because it is individual and spontaneous. The Metropolitan Board of Works is not a council of taste. Every builder is allowed to make his buildings as ugly as he likes; and that some builders strive after beauty is therefore entirely a matter of grace. As a matter of fact, most people in London nowadays like to give, not only their houses, but their factories, some appearance of architectural taste. The result is that architecturally London is immensely improving; but this is a great deal more than can be said of other cities. Take Venice, for instance, which is the earthly paradise of amateurs of civic architecture. The sketch just above is a faithful rendering of a factory recently erected on one of the most conspicuous spots in Venice. There is nothing anywhere in London more ugly; and there are many factories, even in inconspicuous places—for example, Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell's—which, while perfectly adapted to every utilitarian purpose, aim not unsuccessfully both at beauty and dignity. But, in order to compare like with like, here, finally, is the factory recently erected by Messrs. Doulton. It stands conspicuously on the Thames Embankment—flanking the chief commercial waterway of London, as the factory sketched above flanks the chief commercial waterway of Venice. Fifteenth century Venetian is prettier, certainly, than was Old London; but is not New London prettier than "nineteenth century Venetian"?



19TH CENTURY LONDINIAN: DOULTON'S FACTORY ON THE THAMES.

LITERARY NOTES, NEWS, AND ECHOES.

A new word is wanted for a new development of log-rolling. This consists in the editor of a newspaper reviewing his own book, or getting it reviewed, in his own columns. Thus two days ago the editor of the *Daily Telegraph* enlarged on the "charming" "new and striking volume" just published by Sir Edwin Arnold, who, he told us, had rarely shown "more skill and mastery," and to whose "accomplishments," it was added, the world "owed a lasting debt of gratitude." As every one does not know that Sir Edwin Arnold is the editor of the *Telegraph*, would it not have been more straightforward to have said in the review "the editor of the *Telegraph's* charming volume," &c. ?

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I noticed a similar case a short time before in the *Athenæum*, where we were told that the editor of that journal had just made "a very happy and successful attempt to revive the interest of the English public in the Spanish theatre," that he had been good enough to "allow us to profit by his wide and varied reading," and that "it was impossible not to praise" him. This latter statement at any rate I can well believe. A contributor who is set to review his editor no doubt would find it "impossible not to praise."

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The Life of the Emperor Frederick, written by Mr. Rennell Rodd and revised by the Empress Victoria, will be published by Mr. Stott on the 15th of this month.

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An article of special interest in the December *Century* will be one on "London," written by Mr. Henry James and illustrated by Mr. Joseph Pennell.

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"Where the Dew falls in London" is the title of a new story by Sarah Doudney. Its chief interest—as readers of Dickens will readily recognize—centres round the Savoy Chapel, London; and the Rev. Henry White (besides being one of its characters) himself contributes to its pages the sermon which forms a turning-point in the progress of the narrative. It will appear as the Christmas extra number of the *Sunday Magazine*.

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Uncharitable critics declare that M. Zola's new book is a "Dream" in more than one sense. He dreams, they say, of the Academy, and hopes that his innocent tale, with its pious surroundings, may win him a place among the "Immortals."

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Whilst M. Zola was being condemned at the Old Bailey, his English worshipper, Mr. George Moore, was condemned at the Cambridge Union. The librarian had proposed that Mr. Moore's novels should be bought *en bloc*. An exceptionally large poll was taken on the subject, and the proposal was rejected by 196 votes to 131.

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The largest sum ever given to a woman for any single story has just been offered and accepted in America. The authoress is Mrs. Hodgson Burnett, and the sum is said to be £3,750. I am told, by the way, that the extraordinary success of "Robert Elsmere" will bring in a very large sum to its authoress, and that she has already received correspondingly large offers for her next novel. But Mrs. Humphry Ward's "figure" is still, I imagine, not more than half Mrs. Hodgson Burnett's.

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The bankruptcy of John Playster Steeds, whose application to pass his examination has just been adjourned, is full of instruction to literary aspirants. He was a net-setter for amateur scribblers, and he traded as the "London Literary Society." Steeds was the society, and the amateur dupes paid him a guinea a year each. As his accounts have been ordered to be amended, some interesting disclosures may be expected. Meanwhile I hope that both amateur authors and imitators of Steeds will take warning from the collapse of the London Literary Society.

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Bibliophils will be interested to hear that there has lately turned up in London a copy of the long-sought-for first edition, quarto, of Thomas Shelton's translation of the first part of "The History of the Valiant and Witty Knight-Errant Don Quixote of the Mancha." This edition was printed by Wiliam Stansby for Ed. Blount and W. Barret, and is dated London, 1612. It contains only the first part of the immortal work, and differs in type and pagination from the edition which was published in 1620, with a second volume by Blount alone. No copy of this rare book is contained in the British Museum, or, so far as is known, in any other library. It was purchased from Mr. Wilson, of King William-street, for £1 5*s*., a good copy of the edition of 1620 having been priced as high as £45.

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Shelton's translation of "Don Quixote" was not the only production of the press of William Stansby which in these curious days has attained a fictitious value. He also printed in the next year the travels of the famous Thomas Coryate, now always priced at £40 or £50, and of which the finest known copy is that presented by the author to his patron, Henry, Prince of Wales, the engravings all gaily coloured by hand in the taste of the period. Coryate, it is remembered, first introduced among his acquaintances the use of forks from Italy; he also observed near Cremona that many of the inhabitants did carry fine things of a great price "that will cost at least a ducket, which they call in the Italian tongue *Umbrellas*." By the way, this early tourist records an epitaph written on the walls of some town belonging to the Signiory of Venice which he understood to refer to a worthy Duke or patrician who had been a benefactor to the town, and which, *faute de mieux*, would not be inappropriate to the statue of General Gordon in Trafalgar-square: "Hinc abes at tua non absunt celeberrima facta." But I suppose the days of Latin epitaphs and mottoes are over in England.

X. Y. Z.

At Home and Abroad.

The Tzar and the Imperial family arrived at Gatschina yesterday afternoon. His Majesty has telegraphed his thanks to all the Sovereigns who have sent telegrams congratulating him on his escape.

M. Goblet has received from the Nunciature the Note issued by the Pope respecting the German Emperor's visit to Rome, and asserting the Papal claims to temporal power.

The Porte has decided to send a fleet next spring on a cruise to the ports of Greece, the Adriatic, Italy, and France, returning round by the African shore of the Mediterranean.

The latest election returns from Berlin confirm the estimate that the balance of party power in the new Prussian Landtag will be slightly altered to the advantage of the Government parties.

The export of gold through Natal and the Cape in October amounted in value to more than £93,000. This is the largest yield recorded for one month since the discovery of the South African goldfields.

The Paris Prefect of Police has dismissed two *sergents de ville* who, on the occasion of the banquet presided over last Saturday by General Boulanger, deserted their posts to accompany the General's carriage, leading the horses by the bridle from the Ecole Militaire to the Pont d'Alma.

Renewed attention is given in Turkey to affairs in the Soudan, and there is constant correspondence with Mukhtar Pasha, from whom reports have been received stating that some important movement must be expected to take place shortly in that quarter.

The Bulgarian Sobranje has adopted an address which is a paraphrase of the Speech from the Throne, with only one dissentient. To-day the reply will be signed for presentation to Prince Ferdinand by the Committee nominated for the purpose.

The scheme for the reorganization of the administration of the German navy has received the Emperor's sanction. Vice-Admiral Count von Monts will retain his position of Chief of the Admiralty, and the present naval battalions will be transformed into regiments of two battalions each.

A show of poultry, pigeons, cats, rabbits, and guinea-pigs was opened yesterday at the People's Palace, Mile-end. There are nearly 1,000 entries.

Mr. Goschen, speaking at Kilmarnock yesterday, declared that Mr. Gladstone's letter respecting the retention of the Irish members at Westminster was of little use, as it did not go sufficiently into details.

The Prince of Wales, who is Captain General and Colonel of the Honourable Artillery Company, has proposed that the constitution of the company shall be so altered as to bring it under the operation of the Volunteer Act, and place it on the same footing as ordinary volunteer corps.

The total value of the securities, coupons, and other papers recovered from the men arrested at Hamburg, in connection with the recent great Post Office robbery at Berlin, is stated to be one and a quarter million marks, or over £60,000.

The Metropolitan Board of Works yesterday referred it to the Parliamentary Committee to give notice of the Board's intention to introduce into Parliament next year a bill to authorise the raising of more money for the purposes of the Fire Brigade.

The directors of the Gas Light and Coke Company have resolved from and after the 1st of January next to reduce the price of gas to private censumers on the north side of the Thames to 2*s*. 6*d*. per thousand cubic feet for common gas, and to 3*s*. 1*d*. per thousand cubic feet for cannel gas.

At the Mansion House yesterday Mr. C. H. Wellard was summoned for writing a libel concerning Mr. Hood, a solicitor. It was said that the statements complained of had been unreservedly withdrawn by the defendant, who had expressed his great regret at having made them. Under these circumstances the complainant withdrew the summons.

The meeting of the Liberal secretaries, convened for next Tuesday at the Birmingham Reform Club, will be held at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, Needless-alley, Birmingham, in consequence of opposition being offered to the original arrangement by the Unionist members of the Reform Club.

The Marquis of Ripon, speaking at Hyde last evening, returned to the question of the number of eviction notices which had been served in Ireland and showed that his figures were unaffected by Lord Hartington's criticism of them. No fewer than 3,270 eviction notices were served in three months, and action might soon be taken on some of them.

Mr. Stuart-Wortley, M.P., speaking at Sheffield last evening, said the policy of encouraging private firms with orders, and increasing and spreading the sources of the supply of armaments, had been extended by the present Government. Mr. Stanhope had promised 75 per cent. of the orders to private firms, and, at this moment, they were getting more than that proportion.

Mdlle. d'Haussonville, the granddaughter of Madame de Staël, the daughter of one Academician and sister of another, has, with the assistance of other charitable persons, taken a house in the Rue des Plantes, at Montrouge, with the object of providing a refuge for the sisters of mercy about to be turned out of the St. Louis Hospital and the Hotel Dieu.

The total acreage under hops in England is stated at 58,490 acres, and the estimated produce is 281,291 cwt., giving an average yield of 4.81 cwt. per acre. The yields for Kent and Hereford are less than this figure, being only 4.63 cwt. per acre and 4.54 cwt. per acre respectively, while that of Sussex is much above it, being 6.91 cwt. per acre.

The Solicitor-General presided last night over a meeting held at Bloomsbury Vestry Hall in support of three candidates pledged to the policy of the present London School Board. Sir Edward Clarke said that the manifesto issued by Mr. E. N. Buxton's School Board Committee contained grave misstatements of facts, and was a shameful attempt to impose on the people of London.

Sir M. E. Grant Duff, ex-Governor of Madras, addressed a meeting at Banff, and said that ever since the Union, a large and powerful party in this country had been doing all in their power to leave not even the ghost of a grievance in Ireland, which had been ruled by a Parliament in which she had had even more than her fair share of representation. He considered that Mr. Balfour deserved the greatest credit.

A conference of the Nonconformist Ministers Association was held in Leeds yesterday afternoon. Resolutions were adopted, protesting against the reactionary proposals contained in the Report of the Royal Commission on National Education, supporting the principal conclusions of the minority of the Commission, and resolving to support Liberal candidates at the School Board elections.

Tittle Tattle for the Tea Table.

The old King who lies ill at the Hague is said to be getting better, but the Germans who expect to come into possession of Luxemburg on his death seem to expect that he will not recover. He is seventy-one years old. On his death the crown of the Netherlands will pass to the Duchess of Albany's niece, who is now eight years old, and will not be of age till 1898. Her mother, the old King's young wife, will probably be Regent.

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Woe unto the land whose monarch is a child, but better a wise child with a competent Regent than such a debauched reprobate as the Prince of Orange, whose career of excess was fortunately ended some time ago by his death in Paris. The little Queen Wilhelmina I. will be distantly related to the Russian Imperial Family. Her grandmother was the daughter of Tzar Paul I.

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The present Queen—the King's second wife—is a sister of the Duchess of Albany, and is just thirty years of age. She married the King in 1879, when therefore she was only twenty-one. Despite the difference of over forty years between the ages of the King and Queen, the marriage is said to have been a very happy one.

***

Mr. Balfour's speech is cruelly cut down by all the Unionist papers save the *Times* and the *Standard*. This is the more remarkable, because Mr. Balfour is much the most popular man of his party. He is, I am glad to say, quite well and in capital spirits, but there is a a little Trevelyanizing visible in his face. That is to say, the Irish Office is grizzling his hair and giving to his features that serious expression which has never left Sir George Trevelyan since he occupied the Irish Office.

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A vivacious young lady in North Britain, who is in ecstasies over having got a perfect photograph of dear John Dillon, sends me a curious account of her surprise at finding that Mr. Balfour in the flesh was not the ogre she had pictured him from reading about his policy.

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Here is an extract from her letter describing how she stumbled upon the "tyrant" at North Berwick:—

We just missed having rooms at the Bass Rock private hotel, where the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour was staying. When I went to see about rooms he was out lunching, and I was shown into his room to wait for the landlady. I had just discovered that it was his room when a hawk-like man made his appearance at the door and surveyed us keenly, but evidently was satisfied that we were not Fenians, and so retired without demanding our business. I suppose he would be one of the detectives. Another day I wandered round the West Links for the purpose of seeing this "fiend in human shape," but was agreeably surprised to see a pleasant man, whose manner in female society—for I noted him well—seemed most fascinating. I felt quite sorry that such an apparently charming man should be such a tyrant.

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It is mentioned this morning that the servant who was handing a cup of coffee to the Tzar at the moment his train ran off the line was killed, together with "his Majesty's dog, which was standing close by." The fact that the Tzar took his dog with him in his tour to the Caucasus is thoroughly in keeping with his character, in which a love of animals is a well-known trait.

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If the dog that was killed in the accident is the favourite which lies in the Emperor's business room in the Palace of Gatschina, it is a Siberian dog, which was sent to the Emperor some years ago, and has been his inseparable companion ever since. During an audience with the Tzar this good dog has a habit of jumping up from time to time and taking a turn and then lying down again, as if to remind the visitor that the time of the Tzar is precious, and that as soon as he has done his business he had better be gone.

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In the memoir published to-day of the late Dr. W. B. Carpenter, F.R.S., there is an interesting little glimpse of the Queen as a reader. Dr. Carpenter was staying many years ago in the same house with one of the Queen's Maids of Honour. The conversation turned upon that well-known book "The Vestiges of Creation," about which the Maid of Honour said:—

Prince Albert is reading it aloud to the Queen in the afternoon. This is his customary employment, and they read through many valuable works in that manner,

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In the same book there is a letter from Mr. Gladstone which affords one more illustration of his extraordinarily omnivorous mind. The letter is dated, "Downing-street, 1873," and Mr. Gladstone found time to vary his duties as Prime Minister by writing to Dr. Carpenter to discuss with him the "physical condition of inland seas" and the "hereditary transmission of acquired psychical habits."

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The way in which the shooting affair of the *Times* witness was treated on the contents-bills of the papers on either side was scarcely less amusing than the evidence itself. "A *Times* witness in the Dock" was the version of the *P.M.G.*—which was strictly true, the fact being, moreover, that the *Times* solicitor was defending the prisoner. Other papers on our side emphasized, I believe, the felonious figure cut by the *Times* "creature." But as the prosecutor—who drew the shot upon himself by smashing a tumbler in his friend's face—was also Mr. Soames's man ("and more beside, lads, many more beside"), the anti-Parnell papers showed sensational legends, such as—

"ATTEMPT ON THE LIFE OF A 'TIMES' WITNESS,"

suggesting, of course, that the criminal was one of Mr. Parnell's staff of assassins out a-gunning.

SIR MORELL MACKENZIE writes about the Soden Mineral Pastilles:—"I regard them as extremely valuable in obstinate Catarrhal Affections of the Throat. They are especially beneficial to Catarrhal Diseases of the Air Passages. I frequently found them of great service in the cases of singers and public speakers." Acknowledged by the Medical Profession the best remedy for Throat Irritation, Coughs, Bronchitis, and Asthma. Of all Chemists, 1s. 1½d., or 15 stamps. from 10, Dyer's-buildings, Holborn, E.C.

NEWS OF STANLEY—TWELVE MONTHS OLD.

A STORY OF CONFLICT, FEVER, AND PRIVATION.

SPECULATIONS UPON THE INTELLIGENCE.

At last, through Reuter's agent in Zanzibar, we have some intelligence concerning Stanley. It is nearly a year old, but, such as it is, it is better than nothing. It does not tell us anything about where Mr. Stanley is now, for it left him at the end of last November within what his followers estimated at about forty or fifty days' march from Wadelai. The news is brought by couriers who have reached Zanzibar from Tabora, a place about 200 miles due south of Lake Victoria Nyanza and rather more than the same distance due east of the nearest point of Lake Tanganyika.

These couriers report that towards the end of last November certain detachments of Arabs trading from Tabora in the regions between Lake Albert Nyanza and Lake Muta Nzige encountered the rear guard of Mr. Stanley's expedition at a point west of the Albert Nyanza and south-east of Sanga, which is a station on the confines of the Monbuttu country and apparently not far from the head waters of the Aruwimi.

Mr. Stanley himself was not seen by these traders, as he was stated to be two days' march ahead of the rearguard encountered by them. But he was reported to be in good health, though he had previously suffered from fever, together with many of his companions. One of the white men who accompanied him was reported to be dead, and his force had been reduced by sickness and casualties to about 250 men. Forty of the men had been drowned in the crossing of a great river running from east to west.

The expedition was then traversing a very difficult country, full of forests and swamps and intersected by many rivers. When the Arabs encountered it it had only been five days on the march after a halt of three weeks caused by the illness of Mr. Stanley. Other causes had also contributed to delay the progress of the expedition, such as the hostility of the tribes, with which Mr. Stanley had frequently been compelled to fight in order to procure supplies, the extreme difficulty of the country, which often made it impossible to march more than a mile and a quarter in the day, and the halts which the leader had made in the hope that reinforcements might reach him from the Congo.

Mr. Stanley had, it appears, decided to alter his route, so as to avoid, if possible, the swamps and unhealthy region which lay immediately in front of him. Instead of advancing, as he originally intended, in a north-easterly direction, so as to strike the upper end of Lake Albert Nyanza, and then make north for Wadelai, he had resolved to travel north and then march due east when he had approximately reached the latitude of Wadelai. His expectation was that forty or fifty days would suffice for the completion of the journey, and the Arabs appear to have been of opinion that he would be able to do this notwithstanding the losses he had sustained and the difficulties he had encountered.

WHAT HAS HAPPENED IN THE MEANTIME?

"Tabora," says the *Times* in a leading article, "is more than 600 miles in a straight line from the point where Mr. Stanley's expedition was, according to this story, encountered nearly a year ago, and about 400 miles in a straight line from the coast opposite Zanzibar. If it has taken nearly a year for this news to reach the coast, it is not altogether surprising that later intelligence is still wanting. The last direct news from Emin Pasha himself is more than a year old. The local troubles in Unyoro, the district which intervens between Uganda and the southern end of the Albert Nyanza, are not unlikely to have been intensified by the recent disturbances on the coast of Zanzibar. The correspondent whose communication the *Times* printed yesterday on 'The Position in East Africa' went so far as to say:—

A cordon of hostile chiefs has been drawn right across the country to the south of Wadelai, and as a result no message has reached us from Emin since November last year. The Zanzibar telegram professing to give news up to April last was, as is well known, concocted at Zanzibar by certain enemies of Mr. Stanley and of the British East African Company.

"If this be so, and if the story now brought from Tabora is authentic, it is not necessary to take for granted that Mr. Stanley was disappointed in his expectation of reaching Wadelai by the beginning of this year. The Tabora story is consistent in nearly all its details with the accounts brought by deserters from Mr. Stanley's expedition to Major Barttelot's camp at Yambunga in April. The Yambunga deserters told their story in April and the Tabora couriers have told theirs in November, but it is not easy to determine which is the earlier story of the two. If the Tabora story is to be credited, we learn that eleven months ago Mr. Stanley was considerably more than half way between the mouth of the Aruwimi and Wadelai, and expected to complete his journey by the beginning of this year. Whether he did complete his journey or not, and what has become of him since, is still matter of pure conjecture. But if it be true that traders have actually passed within the last twelve months between Sanga and Tabora and have since reached Zanzibar, it is almost certain that they must have crossed the line of Mr. Stanley's route, or at any rate have come very near to the point which, whether now alive or dead, he must have reached; and it is hardly possible that if he were dead they should not have heard rumours of his fate."

LORD GRANVILLE AT MANCHESTER.

Lord Granville was presented at the Manchester Reform Club yesterday with thirty-three addresses by deputations representing local and other Lancashire Liberal associations. At a club soirée in the evening he delivered an address, in which he declined to endorse the claim of the Government to have initiated a foreign policy better in every way than that pursued by Mr. Gladstone's Administration. As a matter of fact, our relations with foreign powers had not improved since the present Government took office, and the satisfactory adjustments of delicate questions, for which they took credit, such as the Suez Canal Convention, were really inaugurated by Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet. Dealing with the Irish question, he criticized recent speeches, notably that of Mr. W. H. Smith, and retorted that the concession of Home Rule, far from disintegrating the United Kingdom, would really unite Great Britain and Ireland—would form such a union as the injudicious policy persisted in for generations had miserably failed to effect.

Bord's Pianos. 25 per cent. discount for cash, or 15s. per month (Second-hand, 10s. 6d. per month) on the three years' system. Illustrated Lists free of CHAS. STILES and CO., 42, SOUTHAMPTON-ROW, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

FOURTH EDITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE ACCIDENT TO THE TZAR'S TRAIN.

THE TZAR AND TZARINA INJURED.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 3.—The *Official Messenger* this morning states that in the accident to the Imperial train, near Borki, the Tzar was injured on the foot and the Tzarina on the hand, but that this did not prevent their Majesties from going about and attending to those who had received more serious injuries. Most of the Imperial suite received contusions of a more or less severe character. Of the attendants twenty-one were killed and thirty-seven seriously injured, one of the latter having since died. With regard to the question of the cause of the accident the *Official Journal* states that the Tzar picked up a piece of a rotten sleeper at the spot where the train ran off the line, and handed it to an officer of gendarmery, to be produced at the official investigation:

THE KING OF THE NETHERLANDS.

THE HAGUE, Nov. 3, 11 A.M.—The King of the Netherlands passed a good night, and there is a perceptible improvement in his condition. The state of the throat now permits more solid nourishment to be taken. His Majesty has resumed his ordinary avocations.

LIBELLING THE FRENCH BUDGET COMMITTEE.

PARIS, Nov. 3.—The chamber of indictment of the court at Nîmes has decided that M. Numa Gilly, the Republican deputy for the Gard, shall appear before the assize court at the end of the November session to answer the charge of libelling the Budget Committee preferred against him by M. Andrieux, one of its members.

THE ICEBOUND WHALERS SAFE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—Advices received here from Alaska announce the safety of the thirteen whalers which have been icebound for some time past off the North-west Coast.

A DECREE FROM THE VATICAN.

ROME, Nov. 3.—A Decree of the Congregation of Sacred Rites declares that a special service is to be celebrated on December 31 next in all the Catholic churches of the world in thanksgiving to the Sacred Heart for the special graces received during the year of the Pope's jubilee.

Father Ballerini, director of the journal *Civilta Cattolica* has presented to the Pope a sum of five millions lire in gold sent as an offering to his holiness by the Catholics of Australia and India.

FIVE VESSELS WRECKED OFF HULL.

A telegram from Hull states that no less than five vessels have been wrecked off Withernsea, near Hull, during the night. Fortunately, no lives from the vessels were lost, but a man in going to render assistance fell over the cliff into the sea, and was drowned.

"TO FEEL . . . THE FOG IN MY THROAT!"

For some hours this morning London was enveloped in darkness. The fog was not nearly as thick as it has been on several days of late, but an Egyptian plague of mid-day gloom settled down upon us. Overhead was a lowering and peculiarly lurid sky: the air seemed stagnant and difficult: "the ways were dark." Fears are entertained that the winter will be more than usually marked by thick and persistent fog.

Rain has fallen in torrents over North Wales for two days almost continuously. In Carnarvonshire the farmers have been compelled to remove their cattle, the rivers being flooded.

STABBED TO DEATH BY IRISH POLICE.

John Ahern, a labourer who was stabbed by the police at Middleton, county Cork, on Thursday night, died last night. His dying depositions were in the forenoon taken before a magistrate, and were to the effect that he went out of a public-house about eight o'clock, not being aware of any disturbance going on in the streets, and before he knew where he was he was stabbed and became unconscious. An inquest will be held by Coroner Rice, who conducted the inquests at Mitchelstown and Fermoy.

BABY FARMING IN EDINBURGH.

The Edinburgh police yesterday arrested Thomas Pearson and Jeannie King, who live as Mr. and Mrs. McPherson, on a charge of having murdered two children, whom they had adopted for a small premium, About a week ago the body of a child was found in a decomposed condition in a mason's shed, in Stockbridge Park, and, suspicion having attached to the prisoner, her house was searched, with the result that the dead body of another child was discovered concealed in a closet and preserved in lime. The mother of the second child states that the prisoner adopted it on receiving payment of £2.

THE RETURN OF LORD SACKVILLE.

A News Agency states that the Hon. Michael Henry Herbert has been appointed Chargé d'Affaires at Washington. Lord Sackville returns to this country immediately on leave of absence. It is also stated that the British Government will not take further cognizance of the action of the American Foreign Office until the result of the election of President of the United States is known.

THE MAHARAJAH DHULEEP SINGH.

The Odessa correspondent of the *Daily News* says:—"The Maharajah Dhuleep Singh has left Odessa for Paris. The Maharajah spoke quite openly to his guests on the subject of his Indian inheritance, dwelling especially on his implicit belief in the coming fulfilment of a Sikh prophecy to the effect that the exiled Maharajah will, after the attainment of his fiftieth year, recover his native kingdom. This will, says the Prince, be accomplished with the aid of Russia. He also asserts that before coming to this country the Queen, in a letter, asked him not to throw himself into the hands of Russia, but his mind was made up to do so, and he informed her Majesty of his resolution. He further complained that for some years before leaving England his pension of £40,000 had been cut down to £20,000 a year. The Prince has recently been shooting on the estate of a southern notability.

PLATFORM OF THE NATIONAL LIBERAL FEDERATION.

SPEAKERS AND RESOLUTIONS FOR BIRMINGHAM.

The arrangements in connection with the National Liberal Federation meetings at Birmingham on Tuesday and Wednesday next are now practically complete, and below we give the copies of resolutions which will be submitted to the meetings. At the first session of the council, on Tuesday afternoon at 2.30, when Sir James Kitson will preside, the following resolutions, will be proposed:—

That this council rejoices to know that the Liberal policy of meeting the constitutional demand of Ireland, of reforming its Government, and of building up social order, by means of a legislative body for the management of what Parliament shall determine to be distinctively Irish affairs, is advancing with more and more rapid strides in public favour; both from the strength of the policy on its own merits, and from the virtual admission of leaders of the Coercionist coalition that any alternative policy is now indefinitely postponed.

That this council expresses its deepest condemnation of the harsh and capricious administration of the Coercion Act, imposed on Ireland last year by a parliamentary majority who had pledged themselves at the General Election to a policy of equal laws for England and Ireland; and it protests against the flippant, bitter, and reckless spirit in which that administration is in every detail defended: The council further specially reprobates the use of this repressive and exceptional law, at a time when the failure of the Government to deal with the admitted grievance of arrears of unjust rent must continue to cause increasing suffering and misery among the tenants.

That this council is of opinion that any further grant of money by Parliament for the piecemeal extension of the Irish Land Purchase Act of 1885 ought to be strenuously resisted, inasmuch as that Act, by making the State the direct landlord of multitudes of individual tenants, leads to serious political risks, while at the same time it raises new obstacles in the way of a final and complete settlement on safer lines.

The following resolution has been forwarded by the secretary of the Welsh National Council:—

That this council desires to thank the National Liberal Federation for the hearty and emphatic acceptance of the Disestablishment and Disendowment of the English Church in Wales as an immediate object of the Liberal party, and begs to submit the following notice of motion for the next meeting of the council of the National Federation:—"That this Federation deprecates Lord Salisbury's attempt to settle the tithe question by a transference of the incidence from the tenant to the landlord, and calls on all Liberal members to oppose the pasing of the bills intended to give effect to these proposals, and to insist, so far as concerns the principality of Wales, that the tithes shall be applied to purely national purposes without which no final settlement of the question can be effected."

At the Tuesday evening in the Town Hall the Marquis of Ripon presides, and Mr. Herbert Gladstone, M.P., Mr. Bradlaugh, M.P, the Hon. B. Coleridge, M.P., and Mr. Waddy, M.P., will speak. At the second session of the council, at 10.15 A.M. Wednesday, the following resolutions will be submitted:—

That this council declares it to be of the first importance that the franchise should be based solely on the principle of "one man, one vote," and that the laws of registration should be so amended as to ensure to every citizen his electoral rights. The council further records its opinion that the duration of Parliaments should be shortened; that returning officers' expenses at parliamentary elections should be placed upon the rates; and that all elections should be held upon one and the same day.

That this council condemns the proposals of the majority of the Education Commission as a violation of the compromise of 1870; as reactionary in their character; and as calculated to retard the progress of national education. The council urges the necessity of immediate legislation for the provision of technical education, continuation schools, and intermediate education, more especially in Wales; and reaffirms its opinion that all elementary schools should be free.

That this council thanks Mr. Gladstone and the other Liberal leaders for their efforts during the past session to secure the equalization of the death duties on real and personal property, and the division of rates between owner and occupier; and further expresses its opinion that it is necessary at the earliest possible moment to deal with the questions of ground rents and values, and of mining royalties.

That in the opinion of this council, the well-being of the Commonwealth demands that the immediate attention of Parliament should be directed to measures for (1) the better housing of the working classes, (2) the extension of the Factory Acts, (3) leasehold enfranchisement, and (4) the amendment of the Allotments Acts.

That this council expresses its earnest hope that an early settlement of the Irish Question will enable Parliament to devote its attention to those reforms upon which the Federation has repeatedly declared itself, among them being the Land Question, Welsh Disestablishment, Local Option, and the House of Lords.

At the great meeeting in Bingley Hall on Wednesday evening the principal resolution will be one "thanking Mr. Gladstone for his presence, and expressing unabated confidence in his leadership, together with an earnest hope that the Irish question may be speedily settled on the lines laid down by him and under his direction." To this resolution the speakers will be Mr. Gladstone, Lord Rosebery, Lord Spencer, Sir William Harcourt, and Mr. John Morley.

THE DUKE OF COBURG'S MEMOIRS.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME II.

The second volume of the Memoirs of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha which will appear in a few days, is (writes the Berlin correspondent of the *Standard*) by no means inferior in interest to its predecessor. The present portion of the book consists mainly of correspondence that took place some thirty years ago between the Duke and the Sovereigns and leading statesmen of Germany, England, France, and Belgium, extending from the year 1851 to 1859 inclusive. It deals with the years of reaction that followed the Revolution of 1848, the Eastern complications and Crimean war, and the war in Italy in 1859.

Among the most interesting passages are those indicating the reasons which converted the Emperor William I., then Prince of Prussia, from the head of the so-called English party in Prussia into one of the leaders of the Russian party. The volume further shows that the Duke and Prince Bismarck, in spite of many strong differences of opinion, were even thirty years ago working, though upon entirely independent paths, towards the same goal—the unification of Germany under Prussia. The Duke does not conceal the great respect in which he holds Prince Bismarck.

The volume is full of interesting descriptions of the leading personages who, during the period spoken of, held the reins of power. The German princes who died within those years are described in detail. Prominent among them was the Duke's father-in-law, the Grand Duke Leopold of Baden, of whom he says, *inter alia*, "He was the first German prince who adopted and carried out the Constitutional representative system of government without *arrières pensées*, straightforwardly, and above all with real satisfaction to himself."

GREAT FIRE AT HAMBURG.

A great fire, which had its origin in an explosion of gas, broke out yesterday in Messrs. Koopman's export slaughter-houses. Two large buildings containing valuable machinery and appliances for the slaughter of animals and treatment of the carcasses were burned to the ground. The storehouses were, however, saved. The buildings are insured for 630,000 marks, and it is believed that the loss amounts to about half that sum.

The Hon. George Curzon, M.P., has returned to England from a tour in Central Asia, in the course of which he visited Merv, Bokhara, Samarcand, and Tashkent.

The directors of the Gas Light and Coke Company have resolved from and after the 1st day of January next to reduce the price of gas, on the north side of the Thames to 2*s.* 6*d.* per 1,000 cubic feet for common gas and to 3*s.* 1*d.* per 1,000 cubic feet for cannel gas.

SAD DEATH OF A CONSUL AT PORTSMOUTH.

Mr. Charles McCheane, American Vice-Consul at Portsmouth, formerly secretary of the Royal Corinthian Yacht Club, died last night from syncope. Deceased over exerted himself at a concert on board the *Victory* a few days since, and broke a blood vessel.

A FAMOUS CRAFT FALLEN ON EVIL DAYS.

Like the good ship *Victory*, the famous French nautical monument, *La Belle Poule*, is in a sad condition. It was *La Belle Poule* that carried home the remains of the First Napoleon from Saint Helena in 1840. The ship has ever since been moored in Toulon Harbour, where it was used as a floating barracks for old sailors, and there is now some talk of completely "shivering the timbers" of the venerable craft, as it costs the parsimonious State too much for constant caulking and general patching up. It was *La Belle Poule* that came up the Seine to Rouen with Napoleon's remains, and passed under the old suspension bridge, which was converted for the occasion into a triumphal arch.

THE PINCH OF POVERTY.—A SAD CASE.

A case of a painful character came yesterday before the magistrate at Worship-street. Mr. Saunders, superintendent of visitors, appeared to support a summons taken out against Isaac Twist, of Bath-buildings, City-road, for not sending his child Florence, eleven years of age, to school. The girl herself appeared to defend the case. In answer to the question why she did not go to school, she said that she had to nurse her father because he was in bed with bronchitis. Her mother went out nursing. Mr. Saunders put in a certificate showing the attendances of the child, upon which Mr. Bushby remarked that it was very bad, and the defendant would be fined 6*d.* and 2*s.* costs.

The child's ragged but clean appearance excited a feeling of commiseration in some of the persons present, and she was subsequently questioned as to the details of her defence. Evidently a well-bred child, she stated that she was the eldest of four at home. Her father was a chemist, who had kept two shops at Yarmouth and one, up to recent years, in Sidney-street, City-road. He had failed to carry on business through ill-health, and was now confined to bed with bronchitis. Last winter the family received parish relief, and application had been made for it again. Her mother was out nursing day and night, only returning home to see the father and to bring money. She (the child) attended to the house, "cleaning up the place, nursing father and a baby three years old, and getting two others, aged nine and seven years, to school. Asked whether her father would be able to pay the 2*s.* 6*d.* to the School Board, she began to cry, and said it was wanted for food. She had not had any dinner before she came to the court "because mother hadn't been home."

THE CYCLONE IN MADRAS.

Further particulars received in Bombay regarding the cyclone in Madras state that several huts were destroyed, and hundreds of trees uprooted. The vessels in harbour put out to sea on the approach of the storm. Fifteen inches of rain have fallen since Monday, and during the same period the barometer has fallen to 29.1 in. The floods are now subsiding and the weather is delightful. The effects of the cyclone in various districts are at present unknown owing to the telegraph wires having been destroyed.

THE "TOP" SCHOOL IN ATHLETICS.

The editor of the new edition of the "Old Leysian Directory and Handbook of the Leys School, Cambridge," points out that in the world of athletics the Leys scholars have eclipsed the performances of every school in England. "For boys still at school" (he observes) "to be unvanquished in sixty-five successive matches at football, forty-one of which were with colleges of this University, was till then a thing almost incredible; and the record is likely to remain with us. Our Old Leysian team has on three occasions beaten the University, a feat that the old boys of no other school seem able to compass; and several of our best players often appear in the field for their county or university. Our crosse teams have gained a great reputation for spirited and combined play, which has given us the championship flags of the South on two occasions, 1885 and 1888; and some members of our teams have played for the South and for England." Further, the Leys athletic sports have contributed several records for schools, as here duly chronicled, and attention is called to "Booth's Crosse Throw," "Bainbridge's High Jump," and "Wand's Long Jump," of this year.

MACKEREL FISHERIES IN THE SOUTH OF IRELAND.

Sir Thomas Brady has been in Castletown Berehaven for the past week inquiring into the feasibility of establishing a cooperage in connection with the local fisheries. He has expressed his hearty approval of the project, and has promised his aid in furtherance of it. From this fishery there have been shipped 15,000 barrels during the past month for America, and should the weather prove at all favourable it i expected 15,000 barrels more will be transhipped ere the close of the year. Each barrel would bring 4*s.*, which would make a net of £6,000. Some estimate can be formed from this of the importance of having a local cooperage. The barrels that come from England are shattered and broken to a large extent in the passage across, and the consequent repairing of them is equal to half what they originally cost. The present idea is to place a cooperage consisting of from ten to twenty workers at each fishery station along the south coast, and thereby guard against the enormous cost of carriage from England; besides which there would always be a sufficient supply of barrels at hand.

Lord Knutsford arrived at Balmoral this morning as Minister in attendance.

Mr. D. Barbour, Financial Secretary to the Viceroy of India, in succession to Sir Auckland Colvin, left London yesterday, to assume his duties in Calcutta.

Yesterday the boilermakers employed at Sunderland and the Tyne gave notice of a demand for an advance of 2*s.* a week on their wages. Several thousand men are involved.

The German Government is informed that the situation at Bagamoy Zanzibar, has improved, and that disturbances there are not expected.

A child named George Warwick, aged six, was run over in Berkeley-square yesterday. He was at once conveyed to St. George's Hospital, but died last night.

The Hon. E. J. Phelps, the American Minister, has now arranged to deliver his promised address to the Glasgow Juridical Society on Thursday, the 15th inst. The corporation have resolved to entertain his Excellency to a banquet on the occasion of his visit

THIS DAY'S MONEY MARKET.

One o'clock.

MARKETS ALL WEAK.—QUOTATIONS LOWER.—LITTLE FEATURE

There is nothing fresh to report as regards the condition of the Money Market. The supply of loanable capital is still larger than can be profitably employed, and the quotation for advances until Monday is no better than 1½ per cent. The discount rate is maintained at the recent slight recovery in view of further withdrawals of gold from the Bank of England, it being understood that more is to be taken for the Argentine Republic, though nothing definite appears to be known. There are few bills offering, but there is an indisposition to do business in three months' bank paper at anything below 3 per cent., while the general quotation is 3 to 3⅛ per cent.

There is a general feeling of uncertainty in the Stock Markets with regard to the future course of the Money Market, and operators do not care to commit themselves heavily either for the rise or fall. The tendency in the absence of business is rather to lower quotations, but the changes are slight. Consols are steady without movement, but English Railway securities are all lower. The chief selling has been of North British Deferred. Foreign Government Bonds are neglected, and values are but little altered. American Railroad securities have all given way in response to the weakness reported from New York, one of the chief declines being in Union Pacific shares, which have been offered on the revenue statement for the month of September, showing a decrease in gross earnings of 76,000 dols., an increase in working expenses of 250,000 dols., and a decrease in the net earnings of 328,000 dols. Northern Pacific Preference and Milwaukee shares are also flat. Grand Trunk of Canada stocks are weak, but Mexican Railway issues are the turn harder. Mining shares are quiet.

The Stock Market at New York yesterday opened steady, with little doing outside professional trading. After a slight advance in sympathy with Missouri Pacific, which rose 1½ on rumours of the restoration of the rates in the South-west, the market fell off, and closed dull and heavy.

The following are the latest changes compared with last night's closing:—

HOME RAILWAYS.—*Improved*: Sheffield Deferred ⅛. *Receded*: North British Deferred ½, the Preferred ¼, North Eastern ¼, Caledonian, Great Western, Brighton Deferred, Chatham Ordinary, and Midland ⅛.

FOREIGN STOCKS.—*Improved*: Buenos Ayres Cedulas I ¼. *Declined*: Argentine Hard Dollars ½, Uruguay ¼, Greek 1881 ⅛, French Three per Cents. ¼, Egyptian Daira, Hungarian Gold, Spanish, and Turkish Group 2 ⅛.

AMERICAN RAILROADS.—*Higher*: Erie Second Mortgage ¼. *Fallen*: Union Pacific 1⅛, Northern Pacific Preference ¾, Milwaukee and St. Paul ⅝, Lake Shore, Louisville and Nashville, Erie shares, and Norfolk and Western Preference ½. Denver Preference ½, the Ordinary ⅜, Wabash Mortgage ½, the Preference ¼, Atlantic First ¼, Reading shares, and Mexican Central Bonds ¼, Central Pacific, Ontario shares, and Ohio and Mississippi Ordinary ⅛.

CANADIAN AND FOREIGN RAILWAYS.—*Improved*: Mexican Ordinary First and Second Preference ¼. *Lower*: Canadian Pacific ⅝, Varna Obligations ¼, Grand Trunk First and Third Preference and Guaranteed ⅛, and Lombardo-Venetian shares 1-16.

MINES AND MISCELLANEOUS.—*Risen*: Primitiva Nitrate ⅛. *Lower*: Suez Canal and De Beers ¼, Hotchkiss ⅛, Imperial Ottoman Bank 1-16, and Rio Tinto shares 1-16.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—The market opened with a moderate demand. Probable sales 7,000 bales. Prices on the spot are unchanged. Futures are steady and unchanged.

The report of the St. John and Maine Railway Company for the half-year ended June 30 states that the revenue account shows a balance of £1,920, after providing for interest on debenture stock and paying interest on the company's proportion of the cost of improvements and new rolling stock in connection with the combined system. The directors recommend a dividend at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum, a sufficient sum being transferred from the reserve fund to complete the amount.

The National (South British and National) Fire and Marine Insurance Company have declared a dividend and bonus equal to 15 per cent. for the past year.

Messrs. Matheson and Co. are advised by telegram that President Diaz opened the Mexican National Railroad on the 1st inst.

The following are this day's 1 o'clock prices of the principal Stocks and Shares;—

BRITISH FUNDS, ETC.		
Consols	100⅜	1⅛
New Consols (1¼)	97¾	½
Reduced 3 p. c.	99¼	100¼
Local Loan Stock	102½	3
New 2½ per Cent.	94	⅝
India 3½ per Cent.	105¼	6¼
Do. 4½ p. c. Ru.	71½	¾
Egyptian Guar	100½	1
Met. Bd. Wks. 3½	111¼	12¼
Do. 3 p. c. Scrip	101	½
BirminghamCrp.Stk.	111	½
Liverpool	110¼	¾
FOREIGN STOCKS.		
Argentine 6 p. c.	99	101
Do. Hard Dols'.	71	2
Do. Treasury	93⅛	4⅛
Austrian Gold	90	2
Do. Silver	68	70
Brazilian 1875	102½	3⅝
B. Ayres 6 p. c.	93	100
Do. Cedulas I.	61¼	2¼
Chilian 4½ p.c. 1885	100	2
Costa Rica A.	92	3
Do. B.	91	2
Egypt. State Dom.	102	½
Do. Unified	81½	¾ xd
Do. Preference	100⅛	⅝
Do. Daira Sanieh	77¼	⅛
French 3 p.c. Rnts	81	½
Do. 4½ p c. Rnts	104	½
Greek 5 p.c. 1881	82½	3
Hung. Gold Rentes	84½	¼
Italian	95⅜	⅞
Mexican Converted	39⅝	⅞
Peruvian 5 p.c. '72	15¼	16
Do 6 p.c.	17¼	18
Portuguese	63⅜	⅝
Russian 1873	100½	¾
Spanish 4 p.c.	72¼	⅞
Turkish 1854	98	100
Group 1	29	⅛
Group 2	16⅜	⅝
Group 4	15 9	16 11 16
4¼ p. c. 1871	82	½
5 p. c. Defence	94	½
5 p. c. Priority	82	4
Uruguay Unified	73¼	¾
Virginia Funded	39	41
U.S. 4½ p.c.	110	11
BRITISH RAILWAYS.		
Caledonian	110⅛	11⅞
Great Eastern	68⅜	⅛
Great Northern	115½	16½
Ditto A	100⅛	1½
Great Western	143⅞	50⅛
Hull and Barnsley	33⅜	4½
Lancand York	116½	17½
Brighton(Ordinary)	143	5
Brighton A	128¼	9
Chatham(Ordinary)	22¼	3
Do. Preference	101½	2
North Western	167⅞	8⅛
South Western	138	9
Manchester & Shef.	68	70
Do. A.	35¼	6¼
Met. Consolidated	75¼	6¼
Do. Land Stock	70	1
Do. District	33⅜	4
Midland	132⅞	3⅛
North British Pref.	75½	¼
Do. Def.	50⅛	⅝
North Eastern	157¼	½
North Stafford	110	11
South Eastern	132	4
Do. Deferred	109¼	10
FOREIGN RAILWAYS.		
Canada Pacific	55⅞	6⅛
Cen. Pacific Shares	36⅛	⅞
Chic. Mil. and St. Pl.	67¾	8
Denver & R. Grande	18	¼
Do. Pref.	48	½
Illinois Shares	118⅜	19⅝
Lake Shore	105¼	6
Ohio & Mississippi	23⅛	4
Louis. and Nash.	60¾	1¼
Mex. Cen. Bonds	67½	8
Miss. Kan. & Texas	12¼	¼
N. Y. Cen. Shares	112⅜	⅝
New York Ontario	16	½
Erie Shares	28⅞	9⅛
Do. Sec. Mort.	133⅛	4
Norfolk & West. Pre	52½	3
N. Y. P. & O. 1st M.	40⅞	1⅛
North. Pacific Pref.	61½	2
Pennsylvania Sh.	56⅛	7
Phil. and Read. Sh.	25¼	¼
Union Pacific Shares	63⅜	⅞
Wabash Preferred	27½	8
Do. Gen. Mort.	44	⅛
Grand Trunk Sh.	11	¼
Do. First Pref.	67½	¾
Do. Second Pref	47½	8
Do. Third Pref.	26½	¾
Do. Guaranteed	70½	1
Mexican Ordinary	47⅛	⅝
Do First Pref	12¾	1
Ob. do. 2nd Pref	7⅛	8
Lombardo-Venetian	9	1-16 3-16
Varna 3 per cent.	1⅜	⅝
Nitrate Railway	22½	9
BANKS.		
Alliance Bank	13¼	14¼
City Bank	20	1
Consolidated Bank	8	½
Imperial Ottoman	11¼	⅜
London and County	85½	6½
Union of London	40	1
London and West.	66½	7½
London Joint Stock	39	40
Nat. Prov. of Eng.	42½	3½
Stand. Bnk. S. Africa	47½	8½
MINES.		
Indian Consolidated	5 16	7 16
Mysore shares	3⅝	⅞
Doregums	1⅝	3¼
Cape Copper	6⅜	¾
Namaqua	4⅝	⅜
Mason and Barry	11⅛	12⅛
Rio Tinto	2¼	⅜
Montana £1 shares	2 1 16	3 16
De Beers, new shares	18⅛	⅜
Kimberley Cent.	4¼	¼
TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.		
Anglo-American	47	8 xd
Do. Pref.	78	9 xd
Brazilian Submarine	13⅛	⅜
Direct Unit. States	9¾	10 xd
Eastern	12¼	½
Ditto Extension	13	¼
United Telephone	13⅜	⅝
Globe Telegr. Trust	6⅞	7⅛
TRAMWAYS, ETC.		
London Gen. Om.	190	200
London Street	13½	14⅛
London Tramway	13½	14½
North Metropolitan	17⅛	18½
WATERWORKS.		
Chelsea Waterworks	260	5
East London	194	9
Grand Junction	123	7
Kent	270	5
Lambeth	255	60
New River, New	345	50
Sthwrk & Vauxhall	167	72
W. Middlesex	265	70
GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT.		
Gaslight & Coke A	244	8
Imp. Continental	209	12
South Metropolitan	300	10
Brush Electl. (£4 pd)	4⅜	⅝
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Allsopp	7⅞	8⅛
Guinness and Co.	305	7½
Hotchkiss	10¼	⅝
Bryant and May	13⅜	⅝
Spratt's Patent	10⅛	⅜
London Nitrate	23	5
Primitiva Nitrate	30¼	1
Salt Union Shares	4¼	⅛pm
P. and O. Steam.	65	7
Royal Mail Steam	60	3 xd
Nat. Discount Co.	11⅝	12
Hudson's Bay	18¼	19¼
Suez Canal	87¼	8¼
E & W. Ind. Dock	23	5
London and St. K.	40	

COMMENTS ON CAPTAIN O'SHEA'S EVIDENCE.

LETTER FROM SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT.

Sir William Harcourt has sent the following reply to a correspondent, who had drawn his attention to Captain O'Shea's evidence before the Parnell Commission:—

Dear Sir,—It would not be fitting at the present stage of the inquiry that I should enter on a detailed refutation of the statements made by Captain O'Shea in his evidence as to his alleged communications with me relating to the Kilmainham transactions. When the proper time arrives (which I fear may be at a distant period) I shall feel it necessary (as Mr. Forster did in 1882) to contradict Captain O'Shea's statements in material particulars, some of them, indeed, being pure fiction.—Yours truly,

Malwood, Lyndhurst, November 2, 1888. W. V. HARCOURT.

DENOUNCED AS "DASTARD, COWARD, AND CUR."

At a meeting of the Limerick National League last night, Mr. O'Keeffe, M.P., mayor, presiding, a heated discussion ensued with reference to the evidence given by Captain O'Shea to the Parnell Commission, and to the fact that he was a Limerick citizen. The mayor said every one in the city regretted that the Captain should become a Crown witness. The vice-president (Mr. Henry O'Shea) said that Captain O'Shea was willing to do what injury he could to the Irish National cause. The city high sheriff (Mr. Stephen O'Mara) said, unfortunately, Captain O'Shea was born in Limerick, his father having filled the office now occupied by the mayor. Captain O'Shea, with the ingenuity of a bad mind, endeavoured to do injury to the National cause and the League, and the conduct of a man so acquainted as he was with Mr. Parnell to offer himself as a witness, was that of a dastard, coward, and cur. He was a disgrace to Limerick, and O'Shea's name would be handed down to posterity coupled with the infamy associated with that of Corydon and other Irish informers.

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE SOCIETY.—ANNUAL MEETING.

"ENCOURAGING SYMPTOMS ON ALL HANDS."

The annual meeting of the Women's Suffrage Society was held in the Town Hall, Manchester, yesterday afternoon. Mr. Alderman Bennett presided, and among others present were Mr. W. Woodall, M.P., Mrs. Fawcett, and Professor Adamson. The chairman remarked that he had attended many meetings of the Women's Suffrage Society, and he had hoped that before now he should have been in a position to congratulate his friends on the attainment of their wishes, but, although he was not yet able to do that the end could not be far off. The proposition of the society was so very simple that it was hard to see why it should be objected to. His advice to the executive was not to bring in a private bill in future, but to go to the Government, as they were fully entitled to do, and demand that they should bring forward a measure embodying the franchise of women. It they took that course they would have a far greater chance of success than they could otherwise hope for. Mr. W. Woodall, M.P., in moving the adoption of the report, said it was a most encouraging feature of the movement that session by session there had been an increase in the number of their friends in the House of Commons. They were now assured of sufficient support in the House of Commons to carry their measure on a second reading if they could only get the opportunity. But not only was that the case; they had the further satisfaction of knowing that the heart had gone out of those who had so long and earnestly opposed the movement. He was sanguine enough to hope than when next an appeal was made to the country it would be found that women would be called upon, by exercising their vote, to have some voice as to the policy upon which the country should be governed. Mrs. Codon seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously. Mrs. Fawcett moved a resolution, expressing cordial satisfaction at the recognition of the electoral rights of women in the Local Government Bill, and urging the immediate extension of the principle to the parliamentary franchise. She said that not only had the Conservative and Liberal parties sought the co-operation of women voters in municipal matters, but even the little fledgling party which had hardly broken its shell had also done the same—the Liberal Unionists. She quite agreed that on all hands they had encouraging symptoms, and it could not be long before the movement came to a successful issue. The resolution was seconded and carried.

LORD WOLSELEY RECOMMENDS THE CANNOCK CHASE SITE.

Mr. Stanhope yesterday received a deputation of the promoters of the proposal for making Cannock Chase the future site of the annual volunteer competitions, and converting it into a permanent rifle range, encampment, and training ground. It was stated that the committee were prepared to present the freehold of as many acres as might be required as a free gift in perpetuity. The right honourable gentleman pointed out that the decision of this question did not rest with the War Office, but with the National Rifle Association. Subsequently the deputation had an interview with Lord Wolseley, who spoke favourably of the Cannock Chase site, and said he was surprised, considering what a handsome offer the committee had made, that the National Association did not close with them at once.

STEALING AN OPERA BY PHONOGRAPHING IT.

A singular affair occurred at New York on Thursday evening. During the performance of Gilbert and Sullivan's new opera, "The Yeomen of the Guard," one of the audience, says the *Standard* correspondent, attracted attention by the singularity of his manner and movements. An investigation was made, and resulted in the discovery that he was the agent of a rival theatrical manager, armed with a phonograph, by means of which he was intending to steal the music of the opera. The machine was required to tell its own tale, and it gave a perfect reproduction of the unpublished score.

A CURIOUS LEGAL ANOMALY.

The Directors of Convict Prisons call attention to a curious result peculiar to this country of the different course which the history of penal servitude and imprisonment has taken among us. This is that the criminal courts are prevented from awarding any sentence between two years, the longest legal sentence of imprisonment, and five years, the shortest legal sentence of penal servitude. The Directors suggest as well worthy of consideration whether, for certain offenders, sentences intermediate between these terms might not be permitted.

"CLEANING SILVER"—All difficulty in keeping silver, electro-plate, &c., untarnished and with a brilliant polish, may be obviated by using GODDARD'S NON-MERCURIAL PLATE POWDER. Sold everywhere, in boxes 1s., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. Four Gold Medals awarded.

THE LATEST PARISIAN SCANDAL.

NARROW ESCAPE OF VAN BEERS THE PAINTER.

The Paris correspondent of the *Standard* sends the following:—The apartments in Rue Prony of Mdlle. Georgette Duvernet were, on Thursday night, the scene of a dramatic incident, of which the hero, M. Hakelberger, well known in the financial world, is now in prison. A few years ago M. Hakelberger, a man now of about thirty years of age, was one of the many poorly paid officials employed by the Northern Railway Company of France. In that position he had the good fortune of being able to render Mdme. de Rothschild a signal service, as a reward for which Baron de Rothschild gave him a post in his banking establishment, where he showed such capacity that he rose rapidly, and succeeded in making for himself a brilliant position. M. Hakelberger was not particular in the class of his acquaintances, male and female, to whom he gave choice entertainments at a little villa he hired for the purpose in the neighbourhood of Paris. He was also seen constantly in the green-rooms of the theatres, and had contracted a liaison with Mdlle. Duvernet.

Having a few days ago abandoned the post he had occupied in M. de Rothschild's bank, he thought it best to cease his relations with Mdlle. Duvernet, and on Sunday he informed her of that resolution. However, it was agreed they should remain friends, and on Wednesday M. Hakelberger sent an invitation to Mdlle. Duvernet to dine with him. He received no reply. Accordingly, that night he went to Mdlle. Duvernet's apartment, taking with him a loaded revolver and a sword-stick. It was two o'clock in the morning when he presented himself at her door, and was admitted by the servant. M. Hakelberger lighted a candle and went to Mdlle. Duvernet's room. The lady was not alone, but hoping to avoid a scene between her visitor, M. van Beers, the well-known painter, and her former lover, she went into the drawing-room, whither she was followed by M. Hakelberger. He was in a state of the greatest excitement, for after overwhelming her with reproaches, he drew his sword-stick and broke the blade in slashing at the furniture in the room.

Mdlle. Duvernet was so alarmed at his violence that she ran into the servant's room, whither M. Hakelberger pursued her, and fired two shots at the ceiling. Duvernet, followed by Hakelberger, ran back to the drawing-room, where M. van Beers was found, armed with a revolver. The sight of his rival increased the rage of M. Hakelberger, who levelled his revolver at his mistress's head. M. van Beers cried, "You shall not kill that woman." At that moment Hakelberger drew the trigger of his revolver, but the bullet flattened itself against the wall without wounding any one. He then rushed into the entrance hall, while M. van Beers fired after him five shots from his revolver. Hakelberger turned round and replied with the two remaining bullets in his revolver. Though ten shots had been fired, no great harm had been done, for the only wound inflicted was one on Hakelberger's right arm, which had been grazed by a bullet. Nevertheless, his coat collar and the lappel of his coat were pierced by two other bullets. After discharging the last shot, M. Hakelberger fled, and took the early train for Rouen, whence he came back to Paris at six o'clock yesterday morning. As he was about to enter his house he was arrested. He was yesterday confronted with M. van Beers and Mdlle. Duvernet, and is now in custody.

CARDINAL NEWMAN'S ILLNESS.

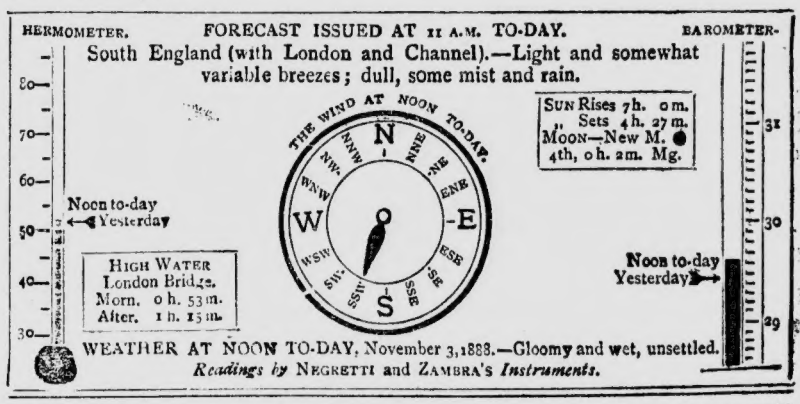
From every part of the United Kingdom, and more especially Ireland, telegrams have been received as to the state of the Cardinal's health. At nine o'clock last evening the following bulletin was issued: "The improvement manifested in his Eminence's condition has continued throughout the day." His medical attendants have announced that the Cardinal's illness is simply feebleness arising from his advanced age. All reports of injury from an accident are quite without foundation.

Last Sunday Queen Nathalie's name was omitted from the prayers in all Servian churches. It is said that none of the clergy protested; but this news comes from an official source.

BISMARCK'S WOULD-BE ASSASSIN.—Kullmann, the man who shot at Prince Bismarck on the 13th of July, 1874, finished his fourteen years' term of penal servitude on Tuesday last. He was not released, but taken at once to the prison of Amberg, in Bavaria, where he will have to remain seven years longer for mutinous conduct while in the Penitentiary.

DYNAMITE SHELLS.—The *Soir* publishes a telegram from Washington stating that the company working Mr. J. W. Grayson's inventions has sold to the French Government for the sum of two million five hundred thousand francs (one hundred thousand pounds) the patent for the cannon throwing with ordinary gunpowder shells charged with dynamite. This journal adds that it was the French Government which proposed to the agent of the company now in Paris to purchase the invention.

A STRANGE PLACE FOR OYSTERS.—The by-law of the Whitstable Oyster Company, which provides that any member who is found purloining oysters belonging to the company shall be fined £1 for every oyster taken, has been put in force this week, and yesterday one of the members, on coming ashore after dredging, was met by the foreman, who informed him that he must be searched. This was accordingly done, and, besides a few oysters in his pockets, seventy were found in his boots. The jury were at once called together, and, having considered the matter, fined the delinquent in the sum of £70 for the oysters thus discovered, no notice being taken of those he had in his pockets. The fine was paid.



Bord's Pianos. 25 per cent. discount for cash, or 15s. per month (Second-hand, 10s. 6d. per month) on the three years' system. Illustrated Lists free of CHAS. STILES and CO., 42, SOUTHAMPTON-ROW, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

THE REVIEWS FOR NOVEMBER.

THE fogs, to which nothing is sacred, have penetrated into the reviews, which as a whole this month are as dull as a London day.

THE "FORTNIGHTLY."

Mr. Harris opens with a blast about the navy, from the combined lungs of the editor, the Admiral of the Fleet, and Admirals Hornby and Lord Alcester. Of this blast we have already conveyed some echo to our readers, and have suggested some considerations which forbid the hope that the walls of the fficial Jericho will readily succumb to it.

Where is Stanley? asks Mr. H. H. Johnston:—

> What's become of Waring
> Since he gave us all the slip?....
> Who of knowledge or hearsay
> Reports a man upstarted
> Somewhere as a god,
> Hordes grown European-hearted. . . .

Stanley has struck westward, answers Mr. Johnston, and soon we may hear of him west of Lake Tsad, safe in the Western Soudan. To continue our quotation: "How all turned to him who spoke!" Whether all will find full reassurance in what Mr. Johnston says may be doubted; but it is something to learn that "those who know him cannot believe him to be dead." Mr. William Morris's words on the Revival of Handicraft should find a constituency of readers in the hundreds who have been to the Arts and Crafts Exhibition. As for the need for the revival, Mr. Morris gives "a few trivial but undeniable examples." You want a hat, say, like you wore last year; you go to the hatter's, and find you cannot get it there, and you have no resource but in submission. Money by i self won't buy you the hat you want; it will cost you three months' hard labour and £20 to have an inch added to the brim of your wideawake; for you will have to get hold of a small capitalist (of whom but few are left), and, by a series of intrigues and resolute actions which would make material for a three-volume novel, get him to allow you to turn one of his *hands* into a handicrafts-man for the occasion; and a very poor handicraftsman he will be, when all is said. Again, you want a piece of furniture which the "trade" (not "craft"!) turn out, blotched over with idiotic sham ornament; you wish to dispense with this degradation, and propose it to your upholsterer, who grudgingly assents to it; and you find that you have to pay the price of two pieces of furniture for the privilege of indulging your whim of leaving out the trade finish (Mr. Morris declines to call it *ornament*) on the one you have got made for you. And this is because it has been made by handicraft instead of machinery. Production by machinery, says Mr. Morris broadly, after setting forth Karl Marx's theory of the three epochs of production, necessarily results in utilitarian ugliness in everything which the labour of man deals with, and this is a serious evil and a degradation of human life.

The most interesting, because the most autobiographical, part of Mr. Frederic Harrison's *apologia* for Positivism we have already extracted from his article. Here are a few sentences from the formal defence and explanation of the Positivist position. "It is the truth of supernatural religion that we find wanting, not its sublimity." "We are doing nothing to rob believing men and women of the heaven which gives them confidence and peace. We are simply trying to persuade those who have already lost all abiding belief in heaven not to throw away religion altogether. As is the habit of youth, the earlier ages of mankind have pitched their note of religion in far too seraphic and transcendental a key. The experience of age reduces and mellows the ideal extravagance of youth. The boy dreams of a faultless angel to love: the man is happy in an excellent wife; a helpmeet for him, and all the dearer and all the better wife because she is a true woman and not an angel at all. So it is with religion." And again: "I certainly do not deny, I do not even doubt, the possibility of a conscious life after death. My mind is entirely neutral and undecided on the matter. Only I cannot understand what is meant by consciousness without a nervous system, or any system, or any organ or substance at all to be conscious. It is to me as if one were to ask—Are triangles happy hereafter; is the Rule of Three conscious of its own bliss?"

The writer of "The Fall of Fiction" returns to the charge against "Mr. Haggard and his Henchmen." "Mr. Haggard," quoth he, "and Mr. Lang, as all the world knows, admire each other. Did not the great romancer dedicate 'She' to the great critic, who was therefore thought the fittest person to review that work in the *Academy*?" And he thinks the author of "She" should be content with "the chant of laud resounding through all those journals which number among their contributors that unimpeachably impartial critic, his own friend and dedicatee, Mr. Andrew Lang." Except for this little sting in its tail, the rejoinder has little that can irritate either Mr. Haggard or "his henchman."

THE "CONTEMPORARY."

There is no pandering to the impatient taste for light reading in the *Contemporary* of this month. Dr. R. W. Dale contributes some highly appreciative impressions of Australia, and while indicating some new economic and social conditions which, if they arise, "will gravely modify the type of national character," finds himself able to conclude with these words: "I can venture no prophecy of what Australians are likely to be a hundred years hence; at present they have in them the making of a powerful, high-spirited, and noble race." Dr. R. S. Ball puts the case for accounting for the blood-red skies of 1883 by volcanic dust from the eruption of Krakatoa—a subject in which, as we lately heard, Mr. Gladstone finds an absorbing interest. Canon Gregory has a peacemaking article on the Report of the Education Commission, and the Dean of Windsor a brief note on the religious novel, arguing that the authoress of "Robert Elsmere" is ignorant of the Christian Apologists. Mr. Archibald Forbes writes rather thinly of the Emperor Frederick's Diary; Dr. Walsh statistically of the Irish land question; and Principal Fairbairn of the genesis of the Puritan ideal, to the effect that "the attempt of the sixteenth century to return to Christianity saved Christianity."

THE "NATIONAL."

Drs. Roy and Adami, the authors of the paper on waist-belts and stays which created some stir at the British Association the other day, take the opportunity of publishing it in the *National* "in order to correct the erroneous reports as to its contents which have appeared in various quarters." The paper aims at explaining why, in spite of such evident objections, the custom of wearing stays still holds its own. By reference to the ancient Egyptians, Greeks, and Romans, to modern gymnasts, and Indian Syces, and to the working women of France, Switzerland, the Tyrol, Austria, &c., together with the fact that those of our own nation "who, when obliged to sell their clothes, or, when these hang about them in rags, still, as a rule, stick to the use of stays," the authors seek to establish that a practical physical utility has been found to attach to "slight abdominal pressure," which, they explain, "diminishes the quantity of blood which is stored in the abdominal veins and venous capillaries, and places more of it at the disposal of the organism as a whole." Why, then, the deep-seated prejudice of common-sense? "The answer to this question is presumably to be found in the fact that the objections to the custom are more evident to men, and especially to medical men, than are any advantages which it may possess. Thus constriction of the waist causes, or increases, pain in certain diseased conditions; the use of stays causes the body to differ in shape from that which it would otherwise present; no evident good could be seen to accrue from the practice; and, finally, no line of distinction has, as a rule, been drawn between the glaringly harmful 'sylph-waist' of the lady who sacrifices too much to fashion, and the moderate constriction of the waist employed by the vast majority of womankind." But (ladies, please note) they "do not think that what they have said warrants the conclusion that all women *ought* habitually, or even at periods of active exertion, to wear corsets, any more than that all men, or even that all athletes, ought to wear more or less tight belts." Let no votary of fashion, then, quote the names of Roy and Adami in defence of a sin lashed as long ago as in the reign of Henry VI., when "a French moralist," it seems, wrote that, "by detestable vanity, ladies of rank now cause their robes to be made so tight in the waist that they can scarcely respire in them, and so often suffer great pain by it, in order to make their bodies small."

From "A Foreign View of Lord Randolph Churchill," "the great Conservative, Popular, *and Christian* Leader of the Future" (the capitals are all the author's, the italics ours), we learn that this is how Shakespeare would have depicted a commercial crisis: "Your iron industry is dead, *dead as mutton*. . . . You find foreign iron, foreign wool, foreign silk, and cotton pouring into the country, flooding you, drowning you, sinking you, swamping you." Poor Shakespeare! This is out-Baconing Bacon.

THE "NINETEENTH CENTURY."

The *Nineteenth* starts off with a trumpet blast as elaborate as that of the *Fortnightly*. To add that it is equally miscalculated of its object would imply the temerity of professing to know what its object is. First comes the "signed protest" against "the sacrifice of education to examination," a protest couched in the most elastic of terms and devoted apparently to magnifying the fact that in a money-seeking and needy world there is a danger of undue stress being laid on prize-getting in competitive examinations as elsewhere. To deny that for many purposes some test or other of proficiency, skill, and concentration is necessary, to defend the old patronage system as filling this requirement, or to suggest any other, is apparently not within the scope of this precious manifesto. The first name on the list is that of Mr. Addison, Q.C. The others are a most miscellaneous assortment, and it would be interesting to know what particular phrase of the "protest" each meant to subscribe to. Not a few names are those of country squires who doubtless hate "all this humbug about exams." of miscellaneous M.P's. interested in education in a general way, and of persons who have the best reasons either on their own account or that of "poor Tom" or "poor Dick," for regarding examinations as "a most unreliable test," and a great nuisance to boot. Max Müller's note seems to suggest what is simply an extension of the distinction between passmen and honours men at the Universities; and Lord Armstrong's screed about the "cry for useless knowledge" seems to fumble round the remark that "all the world's a school." so why learn anything?

The Rev. S. A. Barnett's "scheme for the unemployed" is the training-farm. Montague Crackanthorpe, fearing for "The Future of the Unionists," proposes to regalvanize the dead phrase of a "National Party." Mr. Gladstone's account of what Good Queen Bess did for the Church of England provides the reader, as it no doubt provided himself, with an escape from political excitement into a region of serene dulness. "No scandal about Queen Elizabeth, I hope?"—No, indeed!

TO-DAY AND MONDAY.

TO-DAY.

People's Concert Society, Town Hall, Poplar, 8.
Westbourne Park Literary Institute—Mr. Blenkensee on "Modern Germany," 8.
Mr. F. Villiers (War Artist), lectures at Brixton Hall, 8.
Jerome Hopkins Piano Lecture Concert, Bloomsbury Hall, 3 and 8.15.
3rd Volunteer Brigade Cinque Ports Division Dinner, Whitehall Rooms, the Hôtel Métropole.
Bohemian Subscription Smoking Concert, Portman Rooms, Baker-street, in aid of King's College Hospital, 8.30.
Working Men's College, Great Ormond-street—S. Fossett Lock on "Matthew Arnold," 8.30.
Meetings — Temperance Mission, Bermondsey Town Hall, 8; Association of Sanitary Inspectors, Westminster Town Hall, 6.
Toynbee Hall—Miss Jane Harrison on "Hospitals among the Greeks," 8.

MONDAY.

Employers' Liability—Deputation to Mr. Matthews.
Society of Engineers, Westminster Town Hall, 7.30.
Banquet to the Chairman of the London School Board by Members of Board, Hôtel Métropole.

HOW THE PUBLIC ARE CAUGHT BY TRADE COMBINATIONS.

Now that trade combinations, or "Trusts," as they are termed, are coming into vogue in this country, it will be of interest to the public to learn how they affect the consumer in the countries where they have been for some time in operation. The United States are notoriously "Trust" ridden, but Canada is also under the influence of combinations, and it is from that country we propose to draw some experiences. The information is furnished authoritatively, as it comes to us in the form of an official Report of a Select Committee appointed by the House of Commons of Canada on the 29th of February, 1888. The Committee held twenty-six meetings, took ample evidence, and reported on the 16th of May. The subjects examined were sugar and groceries; coal; biscuits and confectionery; combination against Canadian watchcase manufacturers; barbed wire; binder twine; agricultural implements; stoves; coffin-makers and undertakers; oatmeal millers; combination of eggdealers; barley; and the Canadian Fire Underwriters' Association. The Committee found generally that the evils produced by combinations such as they inquired into have not by any means been fully developed, but sufficient evidence of their injurious tendencies and effects was given to justify legislative action for suppressing the evils arising therefrom.

THE BAN OF THE WHOLESALE GROCERS.

The Dominion Grocers' Guild is a good illustration of the evils arising from the system. It was formed in 1884, and included nearly the whole of the wholesale dealers in groceries and manufacturers of confectioneries and biscuits. Using their powers they arranged with the sugar refiners to obtain for their members more favourable terms than outsiders. The guild also entered into agreements with manufacturers of tobacco, starch, and other commodities, under which the prices for these goods to the retailer were fixed by the guild, and enforced under penalty of being deprived of the right to purchase except at higher prices. In short, the facts brought out proved that the guild was "obnoxious to the public interest, in limiting competition, in enhancing prices, and by the familiar use of its growing and facile powers tending to produce and propagate all the evils of monopoly. Certain dealers are refused admission into its ranks, others are admitted and afterwards expelled, others are again placed under its ban who, from conscientious scruples or in a spirit of independence, refuse to join them. Thus establishments which in some cases are the growth of half a century of toil and honourable dealing, and rich in valuable experience and public confidence, are threatened with extinction." The ordinary excuse of undue competition was absent in this case, as the wholesale grocery trade had been for many years in a flourishing condition, with failures almost unknown.

THE OATHS OF THE COAL COMBINATION.

Combinations exist among coal dealers in Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal, and London. In Toronto the coal association is affiliated with the Toronto Board of Trade. It has some 56 members, about half a dozen of whom are importers and the others retailers, who get their supplies from the former at 75 cents per ton less than the price charged the consumer. The most arbitrary rules are enacted. Detectives are employed, and the dealers placed under surveillance. Oaths of fidelity to the constitution and rules are required, not only of the members, but also of their salesmen. The penalties for the violation of the oath are heavy fines or expulsion, the bulk of the fines being divided among the importers. When public tenders for coal are asked for a meeting is called, at which the price is fixed, and the privilege of filling the contract is awarded to the member who offers the highest premium or bonus. The premiums thus paid are divided among the importing members in the same way as the fines. In order to lull public suspicion of a combination, tenders at higher prices are put in. Ordinary consumers, in the same way, have to pay, not competitive prices, but such fixed prices as the combination chooses to extort.

THE COFFIN-MAKERS IN LEAGUE.

Even the coffin manufacturers and dealers in undertakers' supplies have an extensive combination. It is extremely difficult and generally impossible for a man to commence the business of an undertaker, as the association controls not only the sale of coffins and caskets, but also all fittings and undertakers' supplies of every description. As in other combinations, its members are dealt with by fines and expulsions. The inevitable result of this exclusive control is exorbitant charges to bereaved families.

PUTTING DOWN PRICES.

Combinations are not always on the "bull" tack. The leading dealers in eggs in Ontario who buy for export have combined to keep prices low in the principal cities so as to lower prices in the rural sections. Agents appointed by the association in the cities will use supplies to force down the prices for home consumption. This reacts in favour of their buyers in the country, who thus buy cheaper for export. In localities where a rival buyer is found, a powerful ring can easily outbid him until he is driven out of the business, and the field left without a competitor.

RAISING THE RATES OF INSURANCE.

A powerful association combining the English, American, and Canadian companies doing fire insurance business in Canada, has existed since 1883. "The effects upon the insuring public have been decidedly injurious. It extends its operations to every portion of the Dominion, and higher rates have been the rule in nearly every instance." In consequence of these conditions, a large number of first-class risks in Canada, and involving large amounts, are placed with companies in the United States not having offices in Canada.

In some few cases it appears that the combinations have not unduly raised prices, but the "simple plan that they may take who have the power" generally governs the operations of these associations.

TO-NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL DRURY LANE.
(AUGUSTUS HARRIS, Lessee and Manager.)

EVERY EVENING, at 7.30, THE ARMADA.
MORNING PERFORMANCE TO-DAY (Saturday), at 1.30.
Winifred Emery, Edith Bruce, Kate James, Ada Neilson, and Maud Milton; Leonard Boyne, Luigi Lablache, Edward Gardiner, Victor Stevens, A. Beaumont, Henry Loraine, S. Dawson, Mervin Dallas, Stanislaus Calhaem, B. Robins, F. Dobell, Basil West, W. Uridge, F. Harrison, U. Winter, Fitz Davis, W. S. Parkes, H. Denvil, F. Thomas, F. Collings, and Harry Nicholls.

LYCEUM THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee, Mr. HENRY IRVING.)
Mr. RICHARD MANSFIELD.

EVERY EVENING, at 8.45. PRINCE KARL. Mr. RICHARD MANSFIELD as PRINCE KARL (his original character). Preceded at 8 by ALWAYS INTENDED.
MATINEE TO-DAY (Saturday), at 2.30.
Box-office (Mr. J. Hurst) open daily from 10 to 5.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. BEERBOHM TREE.)

TO-NIGHT at 8.30 precisely, the new original Drama, by Mr. HADDON CHAMBERS, entitled "CAPTAIN SWIFT." Mr. Tree, Mr. Macklin, Mr. Kemble, Mr. Fuller Mellish, Mr. Allan, Mr. Harwood, Mr. Harrison, and Mr. Brookfield; Lady Monckton, Miss Rose Leclercq, Miss Cudmore, and Mrs. Tree. Preceded, at 7.50, by THAT DREADFUL DOCTOR. Doors open at 7.30. Box-office open daily, 10 till 5. MORNING PERFORMANCE TO-DAY and EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30.

CRITERION THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. CHARLES WYNDHAM.)

BETSY, EVERY EVENING, at 9 with the original cast. Preceded by, at 8.10, THE DOWAGER. Doors open at 7.45. Stage and Auditorium Lighted entirely by Electricity.
N.B.—BETSY MATINEE on SATURDAY NEXT, at 3. Doors open at 2.30.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. RUTLAND BARRINGTON.)

THIS EVENING, at 8.30, THE DEAN'S DAUGHTER. Misses Caroline Hill, Emily Cross, A. Dairolles, M. Barton, and Olga Nethersole; Messrs. Lewis Waller, J. Beauchamp, E. Sass, Aynesworth, Newall, Fleet, Dodsworth, Trent, Dixon, Montagu, Nutcombe Gould, and Rutland Barrington. At 7.45, A PATRON SAINT. Misses Hermon, Leyshon, Mildmay.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.
(Mr. THOMAS THORNE, Sole Lessee and Manager.)

THIS EVENING at 8.30, JOSEPH'S SWEETHEART. 194th Time. Preceded at 7.45 by THE BROTHERS. Mr. Thomas Thorne; Messrs. William Rignold, Fred Thorne, Cyril Maude, J. S. Blythe, Scott Buist, F. Grove, Frank Gillmore, and Mr. H. B. Conway; Mesdames Kate Rorke, Gladys Homfrey, M. A. Giffard, Banister, B. Harrison, R. McNeill, Bowman, Adlereron, G. Arnold Maunders, &c. MATINEE of JOSEPH'S SWEETHEART, TO-DAY (Saturday), at 2.30.

ADELPHI THEATRE.
(A. and S. GATTI, Sole Proprietors and Managers.)

THIS EVENING, at Eight, THE UNION JACK. 95th Time. Mr. William Terriss; Messrs. C. Cartwright, J. D. Beveridge, J. L. Shine, L. Cautley, D. Somers, H. Russell, &c.; Miss Millward; Mesdames Dorothy Dene, Louise Brandon, D. Drummond, E. Burton, and Clara Jecks. At 7.15, THE LOTTERY TICKET.

TERRY'S THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. EDWARD TERRY.)
(Acting Manager, Mr. H. T. BRICKWELL.)

The safest Theatre in London, constructed entirely with concrete and iron absolutely fireproof, lighted throughout with electricity.

TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, A. W. PINERO'S New Three Act Domestic Drama, SWEET LAVENDER. 232nd Time. Messrs. Edward Terry, Alfred Bishop, Brandon Thomas, F. Kerr, H. Reeves Smith, Sant Matthews, Prince Miller; Mesdames M. A. Victor, Carlotta Addison, Maude Millett, and Blanche Horlock. Doors open at 8. Carriages 11. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30. Seats at the Libraries and Box-office, open from 10 to 5. Telephone 2,702.

GLOBE THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. JOHN LART.)

TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, THE MONK'S ROOM. Messrs. E. S. Willard, Hermann Vezin, Forbes Dawson, Stephen Caffrey, Ivan Watson, Edward Rose, A. J. Byde, Edwin Shepherd, &c.; Mesdames Alma Murray, Helen Leyton, Marion Lea, E. H. Brooke, &c. FIRST MATINEE TO-DAY (Saturday), November 3, at 2.30.

COURT THEATRE.
(Proprietors, Mrs. JOHN WOOD and Mr. ARTHUR CHUDLEIGH.)
(Under the management of Mrs. John Wood.)

EVERY EVENING, at 9.0 (by arrangement with Mr. JOHN HARE), LES SURPRISES DU DIVORCE, adapted by SYDNEY GRUNDY, and entitled MAMMA. Preceded at 8 by BOX AND COX. Doors open 7.45. Box-office open 10 to 10. Telephone 3,031. MATINEE of MAMMA, TO-DAY (Saturday), November 3, at 3.

PRINCE OF WALES' THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. HORACE SEDGER.)

EVERY EVENING, at 7.40, WARRANTED BURGLAR PROOF
At 8.30, punctually, DOROTHY. (773rd Performance.)
Mesdames Marie Tempest, Florence Perry, Harriet Covenev, F. Neville, and Amy Augarde; Messrs. Ben Davies, Furneaux Cook, Arthur Williams, I. Le Hay, S. King, and John Peachey.
Musical Director, M. Ivan Caryll. Doors open 7.30. Box-office open from 10 till 5.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30.

OPERA COMIQUE.
(Lessee and Manager, F. J. HARRIS.)

TO-DAY, at 2.30 and 8.15, the successful Comic Opera, CARINA. Music by JULIA WOOLF. Libretto by E. L. BLANCHARD and CUNNINGHAM BRIDGMAN. Characters by Mesdames Camille D'Arville, Findlay, Ada Dorée, Jessica Dene, Wilmos, Murray, and Alice Lethbridge; Messrs. Durward Lely G. H. Snazelle, E. D. Ward, W. Guise, Eric Thorne, H. Halley, and Charles Collette. At 7.30, THE BLACKSMITH'S DAUGHTER. Doors open at 2 and 7.15. Box-office open from 10 till 5. MORNING PERFORMANCE of CARINA THIS DAY (Saturday), and EVERY SATURDAY. Doors open at 2 o'clock, commence at 2.30. Acting Manager, DOUGLAS COX.

SHAFTESBURY THEATRE, Shaftesbury Avenue.
Proprietor, Mr. JOHN LANCASTER. Manager, Mr. J. C. SMITH.

OPEN EVERY EVENING, at 8, with AS YOU LIKE IT. Doors open 7.30, commence at 8; carriages 11. Box-office open daily, from 10 to 5. Acting Manager, Mr. W. H. GRIFFITHS.

THE JODRELL THEATRE, Great Queen-st., Long-acre.
(Sole Lessee, Mrs. CHURCHILL-JODRELL. Manager, Col. H. J. SARGENT.)

TO-NIGHT the RUSSIAN OPERA COMPANY in THE DEMON. No fees. Programmes and Cloak Rooms Free. Ordinary West-end prices of admission. Box-office open from 10 to 5. Doors open at 7.30; Overture at 8.

SAVOY.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr. R. D'OYLY CARTE.—TO-DAY at 2.30 and 8.15, the New and Original Opera, in Two Acts, by W. S. GILBERT and ARTHUR SULLIVAN, entitled THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD; or, THE MERRYMAN AND HIS MAID. Preceded at 7.20 by MRS. JARRAMEE'S GENIE. Doors open at 7.0.

SAVOY.—THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD. MORNING PERFORMANCE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30. Doors open at 2.0.

SAVOY.—SEATS may now be BOOKED THREE MONTHS in ADVANCE. Good seats can be obtained at the box office of the theatre, which is open continuously from 9 A.M. to 11 P.M.

COMEDY THEATRE. — TO-NIGHT, at 9 o'clock, a New Farcical Comedy, in three acts, entitled UNCLES AND AUNTS, by W. LESTOCQ and WALTER EVERARD. Mr. W. S. Penley, Mr. T. G. Warren, Mr. Wilfred Draycott, Mr. W. F. Hawtrey, Mr. Walter Everard, and Mr. W. Lestocq. Miss Cissy Grahame, Miss Maria Daly, Miss Caroline Elton, Miss Kate Lee, and Miss Vane Featherston. Preceded by, at 8, THE SPY, by CECIL RALEIGH. Business Manager, Mr. E. F. BRADLEY.

UNCLES AND AUNTS, TO-NIGHT, at 9. MATINEE TO-DAY (Saturday), at 3 o'clock.—COMEDY THEATRE.

AVENUE.—"NADGY."—SPECIAL NOTICE.—In consequence of the magnitude of this production, it is absolutely necessary to POSTPONE the FIRST PERFORMANCE until NOVEMBER 7.—All tickets dated for Saturday will be available on Wednesday next, and forward booking in rotation, or the money will be refunded on application at the Box office.

AVENUE.—Manager, Mr. H. WATKIN.—On WEDNESDAY, November 7, CHASSAIGNE'S New Comic Opera NADGY, in which Mdlle. Vanoni, Mr. Arthur Roberts, and the present powerful company will appear. All seats for the first night (except pit and gallery) are now disposed of. Early application is necessary to secure places for the second and following nights.—R. D'ALBERTSON, Acting Manager.

NIAGARA IN LONDON. COLOSSAL PICTURE of the GREAT FALLS, original effects, by PHILIPPOTEAUX. Pleasant Lounge, Music, American Museum. Decorated by Bell. Electric Light. Refreshments by Beguinot. Admission 1s. No fees. 10 to 10.—YORK STREET, WESTMINSTER, St. James's Park Station.

ART GALLERIES.

THE ARTS AND CRAFTS EXHIBITION SOCIETY.—THE NEW GALLERY, REGENT-STREET, NOW OPEN, 10 to 7. Admission, 1s. CLOSES SATURDAY, December 1. WALTER CRANE, President; ERNEST RADFORD, Secretary.

THE ARTS AND CRAFTS EXHIBITION SOCIETY.—COURSE OF PRACTICAL DEMONSTRATIONS.—GEORGE SIMONDS: "Modelling and Sculpture." THURSDAY, November 8, 8.30 P.M.

GAINSBOROUGH GALLERY.—To be OPENED on TUESDAY NEXT, for Exhibition of Colossal Picture "H.M. the late EMPEROR FREDERICK III. LYING IN STATE in CASTLE FRIEDRICHSKRON."

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THE COMMON-SENSE VIEW OF SIR MORELL MACKENZIE.

The New York *Critic*, in reviewing Sir Morell Mackenzie's book, puts very well the common-sense view of the matter, which has been too much obscured by purely medical discussions:—

"Did Sir Morell act wisely, and for the best interest of his patient, when he opposed an operation at the first consultation in May, 1887? That he had any doubt at that time as to the true character of the disease, although Virchow had declared the growth to be benign, no one who knows him can believe. For at least one month, and perhaps longer, the Germans had regarded the growth as cancerous. The patient lived thirteen months after Mackenzie was called in, say fifteen months in all. Had the operation been performed, he might have died within a few days; at the most he would have survived only a few months longer than he did, but they would have been months of torture, and his condition would have rendered him absolutely unfit either to direct or in any way to assume the grave responsibilities of State. On the other hand, [by a temporizing, conservative policy, there was a certainty, one may say, of his surviving the aged Kaiser, and becoming Emperor himself. This explains, in our opinion, Mackenzie's do-nothing policy; and this course was adopted, in all probability, with the full knowledge and approval of the patient himself. And in it we may look for an explanation of the following extract from the preface to his book: 'I have been unable, for various reasons, to allude to several points which, though not bearing on the purely medical aspect of the case, were yet most important factors in determining the course which was pursued.'"

IDEAS ARE WORTH MONEY.

MAKE THEM AND YOU CAN SELL THEM FOR BIG PRICES.

A half dozen of the most successful men were recently asked, says the *Boston Herald*, what chance young men have to get along in the world these days, Mr. Jay Gould, Mr. Russell Sage, Mr. James Gordon Bennett, Dr. Norvin Green, and Charles A. Dana said the outlook was never so good as now.

"What one quality should they possess to succeed best?" was asked each.

Russell Sage replied, "Caution;" Jay Gould, "Perseverance;" Dr. Green, "Hard work;" Mr. Bennett, "Enterprise;" Mr. Dana, "Brains."

Perhaps Mr. Joseph Pulitzer, of the *World*, summed it up in the best way:

"My dear sir," he said to an applicant for a position on the *World* some time ago, "what can you do?"

"Anything," was the cheerful reply.

"Yes, but you must certainly be able to do one thing better than another."

"Oh, yes," was the response. "I can write well on most any subject, am a good executive man, and am fertile in ideas."

"Oh," was Mr. Pulitzer's reply, "fertile in ideas." And he drew his chair up closer to his visitor and peered anxiously into his face. "Then you are just the man I want. How many good ideas have you lying around loose that I could utilize in increasing the circulation of the *World*?"

"Oh, I could give you twenty," was the calm rejoinder.

"Twenty," said Mr. Pulitzer in astonishment.

"Yes, sir, twenty."

"Well, now try it. Go home and write me out twenty good ideas or suggestions for increasing the circulation of the *World*. Send me your list to-morrow. I will pay you £25 for each idea I accept. My cheque for £500 will be mailed to you at once if I accept them all, and I hope I can, for we need new ideas here all the time, and then we can make a permanent arrangement. I will pay you £25 a week for a good idea, and you needn't come to the office either. Yes, I'll do more; I'll buy you a fine pair of horses, so that you may drive around town and enjoy yourself in the park. Your fortune is made if you can do as you say."

The young man did send in his ideas carefully written out, and they were promptly returned to him as worthless. Instead of riding through the park in a luxurious coach he is now holding down a chair in a Bowery cheap lodging house.

He possessed brass, but not brains.

SOME CRIMINAL ASPECTS OF THE SEASON IN PARIS.

There is little fear of Paris losing her ancient reputation as the queen of fashion and sensation, Jack the Ripper notwithstanding. Next week the man called Prado will stand his trial at the Paris Court of Assizes. He is charged with murder and several attempted murders, the victims in most cases being his mistresses. The analogies between the stories of Pranzini and Prado are so close and striking that some have wondered—among others several French detectives—whether his trial might not give the key to a riddle which remained unsolved when the alleged slayer of Marie Regnault was beheaded last year. Pranzini had an accomplice, or, as has been argued by many people, Pranzini was the accomplice of a criminal supposed to be still at large. At the Regnault trial the missing man was constantly referred to as "*le gringalet*" and "*le petit homme brun*." He was seen last with Pranzini on the morning following the triple murder. After that he disappeared.

Three years before Marie Regnault was slain, a woman of the town, like herself, but less wealthy, was butchered by a chance lover under precisely similar circumstances. Marie Agäetan had gone home to her apartment with an admirer one night. Next day her body was found lying in a pool of blood. Her jewels had vanished. Her lover had vanished, too, and the police had almost given up hope of collaring him, when Prado was arrested. One witness after another came forward, and at last the *juge d'instruction* in charge of the preliminary investigation believed he had a chain of evidence strong enough to warrant Prado's being charged with Marie Agäetan's murder. An "unfortunate" (since dead) who knew the victim was confronted with Prado. She seemed about to identify him as Marie Agäetan's lover when a threatening glance from the prisoner stopped her, and she sank back in her sick bed, fainting with excitement. The police had to set to work again, for terror, and a strange fascination which their captive evidently had over the woman, made it hopeless to expect any help from this quarter. Several new witnesses were unearthed, and now the case is ready for the assizes. Now for more analogies. Prado and Pranzini had parallel careers. Both had been adventurers, gamblers. Don Juans. Both had led roving

and romantic lives, soldiering in Spain or Egypt one day, swindling at cards the next, and through all somehow managing to charm and overawe the women with whom they came in contact. Like Pranzini Prado had had innumerable intrigues. Married women had thrown themselves at him. He had led at least one respectable girl astray. And both had shown a delightful genius for getting rid of their conquests when they grew troublesome. Pranzini was betrayed by a woman. It was his mistress, Mdlle. Sabatier, who sealed his fate. Prado only the other day might have been free. But a woman, who had some old score to wipe out, gave information to the police and stopped his escape. The defence set up for both is very similar: "A thief—yes. A murderer—no!" Lastly, in physique Prado answers fairly to the description of *le gringalet*. To add to all the other romantic attractions of the case, Prado (who has at least a dozen aliases) now declares he is a natural son of Louis Napoleon. He calls himself the Comte de Castillon—a name which has set scurrilous tongues making odd guesses as to his mother's identity. On the principle of *credo quia absurdum* many are inclined to think his claim to an Imperial origin may be true. His coolness and audacity are worthy of the man he calls his father, and they make him more like Pranzini than ever. When the doors of the assize court in Paris are opened for the trial of this "lady killer" it is safe to say there will be no standing room in the house.

PREACHERS AT THE LONDON CHURCHES TO-MORROW.

St. Paul's Cathedral—Rev. H. D. Macnamara, 10.30; Canon Gregory, 3.15; Canon Thynne, 7.
Westminster Abbey—Rev. J. H. Cheadle 10; Canon Prothero, 3.
Chapel Royal, Whitehall—Canon Whitaker, 11 and 3.30.
Lincoln's Inn Chapel—Rev. Dr. Wace, 11; Rev. C. J. Ball, 3.
Chapel Royal, Savoy—Rev. H. White, 11.30; Rev. P. W. Wyatt, 7.
Rolls Chapel, Chancery-lane—Rev. A. W. Milroy, 11.
Foundling Chapel—Rev. Dr. Momerie, 11.
St. Margaret's, Westminster—Archdeacon Farrar, 11; Rev. R. A. Builen, 7.
St. Andrew's, Ashley-place—Rev. A. Gerald Bowman, 11 and 7.
Berkeley Chapel, Mayfair—Rev. T. Shore, 11.30.
St. Bride's, Fleet-street—Rev. E. C. Hawkins, 11; Rev. G. O'Donoghue, 7.
St. George's Chapel, Albemarle-street—Rev. Dr. Gray, 11.15, 4, and 6.30.
St. James's, Westmoreland-street, W.—Rev. H. R. Haweis, 11 and 7.
St. Marylebone Church—Rev. J. R. Diggle, 11; Rev. E. R. Hollings, 7.
Church of the Good Shepherd, Mansfield-road N.W.—Rev. C. Mackeson, 11.15 and 4; Rev R. S. O. Tayler, 3; Rev. W. M. Sinclair, 7.
Royal Military Chapel, Wellington Barracks—Canon Rowsell, 11.
Holy Trinity, Bessborough-gardens—Rev G. Miller, 11; Rev. H. B. Coward, 7.
St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate—Rev. W. Rogers, 11; Rev. E. Collett, 6.30.
St. Mary-le-Bow, Cheapside—Rev. A. G. Warner, 11; Rev. W. J. Watson, 6.30.
St. Philip's, Regent-street, Waterloo-place—Rev. H. Jones, 11.15; Rev. J. Cambie 7.
St. Paul's, Kilburn-square—Rev. Dr. Bonavia Hunt, 11 and 3.30; Rev. C. H. Edwards, 7.
Christ Church, West Kensington Park—Rev. Arthur Poulton, 11 and 7.
Christ Church, Carlton-hill, St. John's-wood—Bishop Richardson, 11 and 7.
St. Bartholomew's, Moorfields—Rev. J. Christie, 11; Rev. Blomfield Jackson, 7.
St. George's, Botolph-lane, Eastcheap—Canon MacColl, 11.15; Rev. W. H. Wilkins, 7.
St. George's, Hanover-square—Canon Portal, 11; Rev. Dr. Baker, 7.
St. Nicholas Cole Abbey, Queen Victoria-street—Rev. G. W. Allen, 11.15; Rev. H. C. Shuttleworth, 3.45 and 7
St. George's, Bloomsbury—Rev. A. Boyd Carpenter, 11; Rev. H. S. Stork, 7.
Pro-Cathedral, Kensington—Rev. A. B. Gurdon, 11; Rev. J. Vaughan, 7.
Farm-street, Berkeley square—Father Christie, 11; Father Hayes, 4.
French Huguenot Church (late St. Martin's-le-Grand), Athenæum Hall (pro tem.), 73, Tottenham-court-road—Pasteur E. Neel, 11 and 7. (Services in French.)
French Protestant Episcopal Church of the Savoy, Bloomsbury-street—Rev. E. Davidson, 11 and 3.
French Protestant Evangelical Church, Westbourne-grove, Bayswater—Pasteur du Pontet de la Harpe, 11 and 7.

BAPTIST.

Bloomsbury-street—Rev. James Baillie, 11 and 7.
Borough-road, Southwark—Rev. G. H. M'Cree, 11 and 6.30.
Clarendon Chapel, Camberwell New-road—Rev. John Cree, 11 and 6.30.
Camden-road—Rev. G. Hawker, 11 and 7.
East London Tabernacle, Burdett-road, E.—Rev. Archibald G. Brown, 11 and 6.30.
Metropolitan Tabernacle, Newington, S.E.—Rev. David Davies, 11; Rev. Newman Hall, 6.30.
New Park-road, Brixton-hill—Rev. W. H. M'Mechan, 11 and 6.30.
Regent's Park Chapel, Park-square East—Rev. F. B. Meyer, 11 and 7.
Upper Holloway—Rev. J. R. Wood, 11 and 7.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Arundel-square, Barnsbury—Rev. H. Elwyn Thomas, 11 and 6.30.
Balham—Rev. March Timson, 11 and 7.
Barbican Chapel, New North-road—Rev. Ira Beesley, 11 and 6.30.
Bethnal Green-road—Rev. J. Stockwell Watts, 11 and 6.30.
Bishopsgate Chapel—Rev. T. Grear, 11 and 6.30.
Brixton—Rev. Dr. J. F. Stevenson, 11 and 6.30.
City-road—Rev. George Thompson, 11 and 6.30.
City Temple—Rev. Dr. J. Parker, 11 and 7.
Claremont, Pentonville-road—Rev. W. Whittley, 11 and 6.30.
Craven Chapel, Foubert's-place, Regent-street—Rev. Arthur Hall, 11 and 7.
Crouch End, Park Chapel—Rev. A. Rowland, 11 and 6.30.
Clapham—Rev. J. Guinness Rogers, 11 and 7.
Dalston, Middleton-road—Rev. R. W. Thompson, 11 and 6.30.
Eccleston-square, Belgrave-road, S.W.—Rev. Dr. Hiles Hitchens, 11 and 7.
Falcon-square, Aldersgate-street—Rev. A. H. Storrow, 11 and 6.30.
Fetter-lane Chapel—Rev. W. H. Dickenson, 11 and 6.30.
Finsbury Park Chapel, Seven Sisters-road—Rev. T. Eynon Davies, 11 and 6.30.
Fulham Chapel, Dawes-road, Walham-green—Rev. Jonathan Calvert, 11 and 6.30.
Gospel Oak, Southampton-road, N.W.—Mr. Joseph King, 11; Rev. J. M. Lobb, 7.
Hare-court Chapel, St. Paul's-road, Canonbury—Rev. H. Simon, 11 and 7.
Harley-street, Bow-road, E.—W. Evans Hurndall, 11 and 7.
Hawley-road, Kentish-town—Rev. D. Basil Martin, 11 and 7.
Highbury-quadrant, Highbury New Park—Rev. S. Pearson, 11 and 6.30.
Highgate—Rev. J. M. Gibbon, 11 and 6.30.
Holloway Chapel, Camden-road—Rev. Mark Wilks, 11 and 6.30.
Kensington, Allen-street—Rev. Edward White, 11 and 7.
King's Weigh House Chapel, Pillar Hall, Cannon-street Hotel—Rev. A. Sandison, 11 and 6.30.
New-court Chapel, Tollington Park—Rev. John Fordyce, 11 and 6.30.
Notting-hill, Kensington Park-road—Rev. W. Roberts, 11 and 7.
Paddington, Marylebone-road—Rev. G. Douglas Macgregor, 11 and 7.
Tolmer's-square, N.W.—Rev. F. Hastings, 11; Rev. A. F. Gale, 7.
Trevor-square, Brompton-road, S.W.—Rev. R. D. Wilson, 11 and 7.
Union Chapel, Islington—Rev. Dr. Allon, 11 and 6.30; Service of Praise, 3.30.
West Kensington, Castletown-road—Rev. A. Norris, 11 and 7.
Westminster, James-street, Buckingham-gate—Rev. F. W. Aveling, 11 and 7.
Whitefield's Tabernacle, Tottenham-court-road—Rev. J. Jackson Wray, 11 and 7.

WESLEYAN METHODIST.

Bayswater, Denbigh-road—Rev. J. Dodsworth, 11; Rev. J. Olphert, 6.30.
Brixton-hill—Rev. W. J. Elvy, 11; Rev. J. Kinnings, 6.30.
City-road—Rev. W. J. Tweddle, 10.45; Rev. W. Y. Pascoe, 6.30.
Great Queen-street—Rev. John Sholl, 11; Rev. G. Kenyon, 6.30.
Liverpool-road, Islington—Rev. J. Clegg, 11; Rev. A. Dyson, 6.30.
New Surrey Chapel, Blackfriars-road (Primitive)—Rev. J. Ferguson, 11, 3, and 6.30.
Roupell Park—Rev. J. Kinnings, 11; Student, 6.30.
Streatham—Rev. E. T. Smith, 11; Rev. W. J. Elvy, 6.30.
West Norwood—Student, 11; Rev. E. T. Smith, 6.30.
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OTHER SERVICES AND ADDRESSES.

Bedford Chapel, Bloomsbury—Rev. Stopford A. Brooke, 11.15 and 7.
Essex Church, Notting-hill Gate (Unitarian)—Rev. W. Carey Walters, 11 and 7.
Exeter Hall, Strand—Mr. H. Thorne (men only), 3.45; and (public) 7.30.
Gresham Hall, Brixton—Rev. R. Macmillan, 11 and 7.
Great Assembly Hall, Mile-end-road, E.—Major-General Anderson, 11 and 6.45.
Rotherhithe Free Church, Deptford Lower-road—Mr. S. Golding, 11 and 6.30.
The Theistic Church, Swallow-street, Piccadilly—Rev. C. Voysey, 11; Rev. S. N. Sastri, 7.
West London Tabernacle, St. James's-square, Notting-hill—Rev. W. T. Moore, 11 and 6.30.

SUNDAY LECTURES.

South-place Institute, Finsbury—Dr. Stanton Coit, on "Schopenhauer the Pessimist," 11.15; Rev. Dr. J. Legge, on "Confucius and the Religion of China," 4.
Progressive Association, The Hall, 81, Pentonville-road—Mr. F. J. Gould, on "Religious Education in Board Schools: a Rational Method," 7.
Positivist Society, Newton Hall, Fetter-lane—Mr. S. H. Swinny, on "Greek Polytheism," 4; Professor Beesly, on "Positivism before the Church Congress," 8.
117, Fulham-road—Mr. Walter Crane on "The Educational Value of Art," 8.
South Peckham Liberal Club, 19, Linden-grove—Mr. L. Appleton, on "Is War a Political Necessity?" 8.
Ethical Society, Essex Hall, Essex street, Strand—Mr. D. G. Ritchie, on "Utilitarianism," 7.30.
Sunday Lecture Society, St. George's Hall, Langham-place—Dr. Litton Forbes, on "The Eye and its Work," 4.
The Socialist League, Kelmscott House, Upper Mall, Hammersmith—Mr S. Bullock, on "Want of Employment," 8.
Starch-green Radical Club, 50, Haydn Park-road, W.—Mr. G. Bernard Shaw on "Social Democracy," 8.30.

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